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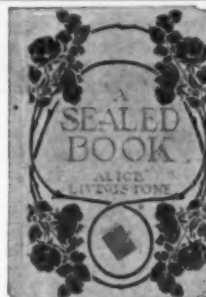
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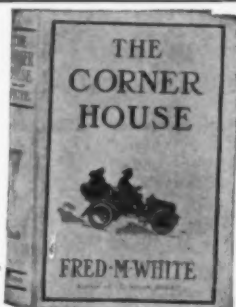
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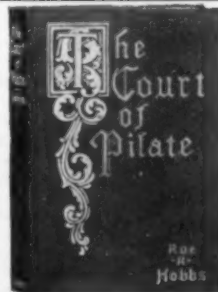
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 32

FEBRUARY, 1907

No. 2

At the Asheville, N. C., conference — which is not to be held at Nashville, Tenn., as was by extraordinary lapse and inadvertence bulletined under the heading of the American Library Association in last month's LIBRARY JOURNAL — President Andrews and the program committee plan to make the use of books the dominant topic. It is not true, as critics of the modern library system are somewhat apt to say, satirically, that the up-to-date library consists essentially of a card catalog, to which book shelves and books are appended; but it is true that in A. L. A. conferences and other library meetings so much emphasis has been laid upon methods of administration as to obscure the fact that books are the main factor in a library. It is true also that doctors, whose business is to promote health, discuss in their conferences diagnosis and diseases, and that there is always a professional tendency to dwell upon means rather than ends. But means are necessary towards ends, all the same, and there is really no apology to be made for the fact that librarians discuss the means of getting the book to the reader rather than the book itself. Nevertheless, it is well to insist, from time to time, upon the book in itself as the central fact, and to consider that libraries are intended to promote the use of books, and their best use.

THE present issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL also deals chiefly with books, completing the practical papers on book buying from the pen of Miss Lord, whose experience at the head, first of a college library and then of the Pratt Institute Free Library, at once technical and popular, gives her a wide range of practical information, these papers being a revision of her alumni lectures before the New York State Library School. Mr. Jeffers's presentation of the forms and methods used for book buying in the New York Public Library is a useful supplement. Mr. Bostwick's paper on "The love of books" takes a higher flight into a more ideal and less workaday atmosphere, and has an uplift which should always be welcomed in library dis-

cussions. That well-worn apothegm, "the librarian who reads is lost," has become threadbare in application of its letter rather than its spirit, and a presentation of the opposite side, of the fact that a librarian ought to be a book-lover, should be especially welcome.

It is pleasant to note that Mrs. Fairchild proposes to devote her renewed health and strength and her long experience to the development of this same side of library work. She has in plan two courses of lectures, ultimately intended to make two substantial contributions to library literature, respectively on the selection and use of books and the historical development of American libraries. In her library school administration, Mrs. Fairchild had developed to some extent a plan for informing librarians and readers about individual books, which goes a step farther even than Mr. Iles's system of evaluation worked out by Mr. Larned and others. In its ultimate realization this plan would mean a double series of slips or cards, the more detailed one for the use of the librarian, the more general one for the use of the reader, in which the qualifications of the author for his work, the scope and nature of his book and its relations to other books of the kind or to general literature, would be adequately set forth. Mrs. Fairchild has undertaken to give to the readers of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, in an early issue, a general statement of her plan which, it is to be hoped, may be utilized as lectures before the several library schools and ultimately as part of the equipment of the library system of the future.

THERE is increasing complaint as to the bindings furnished by publishers for popular books. In the De Kalb branch of the Brooklyn Public Library, which had its opening in February, 1905, and was stocked with 3000 volumes of adult fiction and 2500 juvenile books, to mention the classes on which binding wear is specially evident, 1500 volumes had to be rebound before the close of the year, and in

the succeeding year nearly 3500 more. These figures, which can be paralleled in too many libraries, tell their own story. One remedy which has been suggested is that the publisher should sell books to libraries in sheets which can be bound for library purposes in library binding, as is already being done. Another remedy has been adopted by a leading publishing firm in issuing books in library bindings at a somewhat increased price. This house, we understand, finds that libraries have not supported its experiment; but in some cases the books so bound were not specially desirable for most libraries. Cloth binding is of course usually case work, and has not the lasting qualities of "extra" work. But publishers might well give both libraries and the public better bindings than are now customary. As we have already pointed out, the advantage of individual binding designs is lost when books are put into library form; and cover designs are really an important feature to-day of popular art. It is gratifying to note that this matter is receiving the attention of the committee on bookbinding.

WHETHER the modification of the plan of the American Publishers' Association, as given in our January issue, will practically affect the relations between publishers and librarians it is too soon to say. The modification was brought about, probably, by a decision from the Federal court in Philadelphia in what are known as the "Druggist cases," that trade combinations, though dealing in articles protected by patent or copyright laws, are in restraint of trade when they go so far as to induce or require one manufacturer, for example, to refuse to sell to a dealer because that dealer has cut another manufacturer's prices. The American Publishers' Association has rescinded its agreements and penalties and apparently given up the "black-list," but it proposes to accomplish the same purpose by a recommendation that each individual publisher should refuse to sell except at retail price to any dealer who does not maintain prices to the public and to libraries on his books. This will scarcely remove the grievance of libraries, which consider that as large, indeed the largest purchasers of books, they should have more than the "recommended" 10 per cent. discount on net books. Possibly this is a good time for the

committee on book buying to renew negotiations with publishers as to more satisfactory relations.

Congress has before it the proposed copyright measure, reported in two bills, one in the Senate and one in the House, different in some particulars, but agreeing as to library importation. The changes from the existing law are that library importations, without consent of the copyright proprietor, are confined to institutions which are incorporated and public or official libraries, and restricted to one book instead of two in any one invoice, such books being of authorized editions only. The books of American authors are not excepted. While the authors, through the American Copyright League, hold to the ground that all importations should require the consent of the author, and publishers are more aggressively supporting this position, it seems probable that there will be no serious opposition to the compromise reached, either on the part of these classes or of libraries. The Library Copyright League has declared itself in favor of the *status quo* of the Act of 1891, but the delegates of the American Library Association are entitled to no little credit for their fight in the conferences. The measure will probably become law if the resultant bill obtains action from both Houses in the crowded short session ending March 4. Congress has also before it the report of the Postal Commission embodying the recommendations for changes in the postal system, but none of these seem to affect libraries. The commission recommends, however, that Congress shall appoint a further commission of still wider scope to take up the whole subject of administration of the Post Office, including postal rates, and the Postmaster-General has specifically recommended that special rates be made for the carriage of parcels on rural free delivery routes from the office of origin, which would perhaps make a useful rural library post. It will scarcely be practicable to obtain a cent-a-pound library post, for all the Post Office authorities are pressing for a restriction of or increase in that rate; but it ought to be possible, in connection with Post Office developments, to obtain within reasonable and practicable lines something in the nature of a library post that would be of general service.

THE LOVE OF BOOKS AS A BASIS FOR LIBRARIANSHIP*

BY ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, *Chief of Circulation Department, New York Public Library*

Is the love of books a proper or necessary qualification for one who is to care for books and to see that they do the work for which they were made? First, let us ask a question or two. What is the love of books; and what is there in books that one may love? The same question might be asked and answered of the love of human beings; for between it and the love of books there are curious analogies. Of what, then, do man and book severally consist as objects of interest and affection?

First of all there is the man himself, the ego, the soul—which cannot indeed exist on this earth without its material embodiment, but which most of us realize is in some way distinct from that embodiment. So the book has its soul. The ideas or facts that it sets forth, though dependent for their influence on the printed page, exist independently of that page and make the book what it is. Next we have the material embodiment; that without which the man or the book could not exist for us; which is a necessary part of him or it, but necessary only because it is the vehicle through which man or book may be known by the senses. The body of the book is thus so much, and only so much, of its material part, its paper and its ink, as is necessary to present the contents properly to the eye. Lastly, we have the clothing of man and of book, having the function of protection or of decoration, or both; in the case of the book the protective cover, often highly decorated, and so much of interior elaboration as cannot be said to be strictly necessary to the presentation of the idea. The “body” and the clothing of the book, let it be noted, are not strictly separable as are those of the man. The line between them may be drawn in different places by different people. The same illustration, we will say, may be considered by one reader an absolutely necessary part of the book—an organ of its body—while to another it is but an ornamental embellishment—a decorative gewgaw. In spite of

this vagueness, however, there is here an undeniable distinction between those material parts of the book that are necessary to its existence and those that merely embellish it or protect it.

The book therefore, like the man, is made up of soul, body and clothes. Which of these is the entity that may be loved? Now there are many kinds of lovers and many kinds of love. The belle of the ball may be surrounded with admirers, but if clad in rags and seated in a gutter she might excite no favorable notice. Still more may a pretty face be loved when it has no mental or spiritual qualities behind it. Yet these types of affection are inferior—no one would deny it. In like manner those who love the book merely for its fine clothes, who rejoice in luxurious binding and artistic illumination, and even those who dwell chiefly on its fine paper and careful typography, are but inferior lovers of books. The one loves his book for its clothes, and the other for its bodily perfection; neither cares primarily for its contents, its soul.

Now the true lover is he who loves the soul—who sees beyond clothes and bodily attributes, and cherishes nobility of character, strength of intellect, loftiness of purpose, sweetness of disposition, steadfastness of attachment—those thousand qualities that go to make up personality. All these the book has, like the man or the woman—for is it not the essence of its writer? Your true book-lover would rather have a little old dog’s-eared copy of his favorite author, soiled and torn by use, with binding gone, and printed on bad paper with poorer type and worse ink, than a mediocre production that is a typographic and artistic masterpiece.

And yet we call the collector of fine bindings and rare editions a “book-lover,” to the exclusion of the one who loves truly and devotedly. The true book-lover wants to get at the soul of his book; the false one may never see it. He may even refrain from cutting the leaves of the rare first edition that he

*Read before the New York Library Association at Twilight Park, September, 1906.

has just bought, in doing which he is like the ignorant mother who sews her child up in his clothes for the winter—nay, worse; for you cannot sew up the child's soul.

Now let there be no misunderstanding. As the true lover would have his mistress beautiful—nay, as she *is* beautiful to his eyes, whatever she may be to others, and as he would, if he could, clothe her in silks and adorn her with gems, so the true book-lover need not be and is not averse to having his favorite author sumptuously set forth; he would rather than not see his books properly and strongly printed and bound; his love for the soul need not interfere with proper regard for the body and its raiment. And here is where the love of the book has an advantage over the affection whose object is a person. In spite of the advertisements of the beauty doctors, a homely face can rarely be made beautiful; but the book may be embodied and clothed as we will; it is the same, however printed and bound, to him who loves it for its contents.

Thus it will be seen that when I speak in general of "a love of books" I mean not a love of their typography, their illustration, or their bindings, but of their contents; a love of the universal mind of humanity as enshrined in print; a love of the method of recording ideas in written speech, as contrasted with their presentation in the spoken tongue—a love of ideas and ideals as so recorded. Such a love of books is pre-eminently a characteristic of civilized man. It is not synonymous with a love of knowledge—the savage who never saw a book may have that; it is not even the same as a love of *recorded* knowledge, for knowledge may be recorded in other ways—in the brain by oral repetition, in sculptured memorials, in mere piles of stone. It is a love of the ideas of men recorded in a particular way, in *the* particular way that has commended itself to civilized man as best.

The very existence of a library presupposes such a love of books. No one who had not an affection for the printed records of his race would care to possess them, much less to collect and preserve them. It would seem, then, that a love of books should be not only a qualification but an absolute prerequisite for entrance upon librarianship. By inquiring

how and why it has come to be regarded as a non-essential or as of secondary importance, we may perhaps learn something.

A young woman comes to me to ask for library work; and when I demand sternly, "Have you training or experience?" she timidly answers, "No; but I'm very fond of books." I smile; you all smile in like case. Why do we smile? What business have we to underrate such a fundamental qualification and exalt above it mere technicalities? The ability to acquire these technicalities exists in ten persons where the ability to love books as they should be loved is found in one. If the love so avowed is real, even if it is only potential, not actual, our feeling in its presence should be one of reverence, not amusement. It should prove the candidate fit, perhaps not for immediate appointment, but for preliminary training with a view to appointment in the future.

If it is real! Candor compels me to confess that, like some other avowals of love, that of a love for books does not always ring true. "What have you read?" I once asked one of these self-styled book-lovers. She fixed me with her eye and after a moment's impressive pause she replied "Deep thought!" I mentally marked her as a false lover. Proud parents relate how their progeny in childhood would rather peruse E. S. Ellis than play and pore over Alger than eat—this as irrefragable proof of fitness for a library career. Consideration of cases like these makes us wonder whether the smile is so much out of the way after all. Does the true book-lover publicly announce her affection in the hope of gain? Does she not rather, like Shakespeare's maid, "never tell her love?" It is to be feared that some of these people are confusing a love of books with a love of reading. They are not the same thing. Some persons enjoy the gentle mental exercise of letting a stream of more or less harmless ideas flow through their brains—continuously in and continuously out again—apprehending them one after another in lazy fashion, and then dismissing them. The result is a degree of mental friction, but no permanent intellectual acquisition. How much of our own reading is of this kind I shudder to contemplate. Far be it from me to condemn it; it has its uses; it is an excellent cure for wakefulness after a busy day; but

it no more indicates or stimulates a love for books than shaking hands with a thousand callers makes it possible for the Governor or the President to claim them all as intimate friends.

A real love for books, after all, is betrayed rather than announced; it shows itself in the chance remark, the careless action, just as another kind of love may show itself in a glance or a word.

I believe this to be the reason why a love for books is so little considered among the modern qualifications of librarianship; it appears in acts, not in words; it cannot be ascertained by asking questions. He who protests that he has it must needs be an object of suspicion. And yet I venture to say that if any librarian has made a conspicuous success of his work, apart from the mere mechanics of it, he has achieved that success primarily and notably through love of books. This I assert to be the case down to the assistant of lowest grade.

To be good, work must be ungrudging. And though other things than love for one's task may make one willing to do it and able to do it well, intelligent interest is always a prime factor in securing the best results.

And love of one's work becomes a very simple matter when there is love of the subject matter of that work. Those who lament that they are doomed to drudgery should remember that drudgery is subjective. All work consists of a series of acts which taken apart from their relationships are unimportant and uninteresting, but which acquire importance and interest from those relationships. It is so also with sports. Think how childish are the mere acts of striking a ball with a racket or of kicking an inflated leather sphere over a cross-bar! Yet in their proper sequence with other acts they may be the object of the breathless interest or enthusiasm of thousands of spectators. And if this may be the case with a mere game, how much more so with an occupation that is part of the world's life! To dip a brush in color and draw it across a canvas is a simple act, yet such acts in their sequence may produce a work of art. Here the workman understands the position and value of each act in the sequence; hence he is not apt to feel it as drudgery. Drudgery is work in which the elementary acts are per-

formed unintelligently, with little or no appreciation of their position in the scheme of things, as when a day laborer toils at digging a hole in the ground without the slightest knowledge of its purpose, not caring, indeed, whether it is to be a post-hole or a grave. But to the man who is searching for buried treasure the digging ceases to be drudgery; he knows what he is about, and every shovelful as it is lifted brings him nearer to possible gold and gems. To change drudgery into interested labor, therefore, realize what you are doing; know its relation to what has gone before and what is to come; understand what it is you are working on and what you are working for. Learn to love that something; and all that you can do to shape it, to increase its usefulness and to bring it into new relationships will have a vivid interest to you.

What could be duller than the act of writing in a book, hour after hour, certain particulars regarding other books, the author's name, the title, the publisher, the size, the price? But if you love those volumes, individually or generically, and if you realize that what you are doing is a necessary step in the work of making their contents accessible and useful—of leading others to love them as you have learned to do—then and only then, it seems to me, does such a task as accessioning become full of interest. And so it is with every one of the thousand acts that make up the daily work of a library assistant. I am saying nothing new; you know and we all know that the laborer who does his work well is he who does it *con amore*. The wage-earner may labor primarily to support himself and his family, but he will never really *earn* his living unless his work is of a kind that can command his whole-hearted interest—unless he likes it and takes pride in doing it well. This is why the love of books—an intelligent interest in literature and in the world's written records—is so fundamental a necessity for a librarian.

It should be emphasized that one may love books even if some of the great masterpieces leave him cold, just as one may love humanity though Alexander and Caesar, we will say, do not happen to stir his enthusiasm. One may even, in a way, love books when that love is expended on what is by nature ephemeral, so

long as it is lovable and excellent. Perishability and excellence are not contraries by any means. Indeed, I heard a painter once, indignant because his art had been characterized as less permanent than sculpture, with implied derogation, assert that all beauty is of its nature perishable. If this be so, a thing of beauty, instead of being a joy forever, is a passing pleasure and the more evanescent as it nears perfection. This thesis could hardly be successfully maintained, and yet I conceive that it has in it an element of truth. There are critics who refuse to admire anything in art that has not in it the elements of permanency. A sunset they will acknowledge to be beautiful, though fleeting, but its artistic portrayal, they say, must be lasting. An idea, a passion, may be fine, even when forgotten in a moment, but if enshrined in literary form it must be worth preserving forever or they regard it as without value. These people are confusing mere durability with beauty. "Is anything that doesn't last three years a book?" asks Mr. Carnegie. We might as well refuse to admire a flower because it fades over night, or turn from our daily food because it is incapable of retaining indefinitely its savor and nutritious qualities. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that a thing may possess beauty and usefulness in a high degree to-day and lose them both to-morrow. That is an excellent reason for discarding it then, but not for spurning it now. What is cast into the oven of oblivion to-morrow may to-day be arrayed, beyond all the glories of Solomon, in aptness of allusion and in fitness of application.

Much of the best that appears in the daily press is of this kind. Along with a good deal that is worthy of long life, there is a host of admirable material in the ephemeral paragraphs that we are accustomed to despise. We may despise them, but still we read; and nothing that is read with interested attention by fifty millions of people is really despicable. The average newspaper writer may well be content to toss off paragraphs for us; he need not care who constructs our leading editorials. The influence of the paragraph is incomparably the greater; it has the raciness of the soil, shrewd wit driven home with our native exaggeration, and the sting of the epigram. And much of that which is bound between

covers has this peculiar aroma of journalism—its fitness to-day, its staleness to-morrow. This sort of thing may be badly done or it may be well done—inconceivably apt, dainty and well-flavored. If it is of the best, why may we not love it, though it be to-morrow as flat as the sparkling wine without its gaseous brilliancy?

To those who have been accustomed to books from childhood, who have lived with them and among them, who constantly read them and read about them, they seem to be a part of the natural order of things. It is something of a shock then when we awake, as we all must occasionally, to the realization that to a very large proportion of our population, supposedly educated, they are a thing apart—pedantic, useless, silly; to be borne with during a few years of schooling and then cast aside; to be studied perfunctorily but never to be read. When the statistics of reading are analyzed I believe we shall be startled, not by the great increase in it, notable and indubitable as this is, but at the enormous amount of progress that still remains to be made before the use of books by our people indicates any real general interest in them and appreciation of them. An attitude toward books that is very general is indicated by a series of cartoons which has now been running for several years in a New York evening paper—a proof that its subject must strike a responsive chord, for the execution of the pictures is beneath contempt. It is entitled "Book-Taught Bilkins," and it sets forth how on one occasion after another Bilkins relies on the information that he finds in a book—and meets with a disaster. This is a trifle, but it is one of those straws that tell which way the wind blows. A presumably intelligent man, a graduate of the public schools, occupying a position under the city, recently remarked to one of our library people that he spent his holidays usually at one of the nearby recreation parks. "Why don't you go sometimes to one of the branches of the public library?" he was asked. He laughed and said, "I've never read a book yet, and I don't think I'll start now." How many are there like him? We are educating them by thousands. They leave school with no interest in books, without the slightest appreciation of what books mean—certainly with no

love for them. To these people books are but the vehicles and symbols of a hateful servitude. Perhaps this is inevitable; if it is, all that we can say is that far from "continuing the work of the schools," as we are often told is our function, we may often have to undo a part of it, which consists in creating an attitude of hostility toward books and reading. Can this be done by those who do not appreciate and care for literature?

I do not want to be considered pessimistic. This lack of interest in books I believe to be noticeable largely because we have changed our whole attitude toward the relationship of literature to the people. Love for books used to be regarded as properly confined to a class; that the bulk of people did not care for literature was no more significant than the fact that they had never tasted *paté de foie gras*. Now we consider that every one ought to love books—and the fact that vast numbers of people do not, no longer seems natural to us. That these people are beginning to show an interest, and that the ranks of the indifferent are growing slowly less, I firmly believe; and it is my opinion that the public library is no inconsiderable factor in the change. Some, it is true, are beginning to care for books by caring for poor and trashy books. These, however, are on the right road; they are on their way up; it is our business not to despise them, but to help them up further. Can we do it without having ourselves a proper appreciation of what is good in books?

But can a love for books be taught? To those who have the aptitude for it, it certainly can. In other cases it cannot. To those who have it in them, however, appreciation for the beautiful may certainly be awakened by precept and example. I have in mind a farmer in the Virginia mountains, dwelling in a lovely region, but among a rural population without the slightest appreciation of the beauties of nature. This particular man had worked for years in and about a summer camp and had thus associated with people from the city whose appreciation of the fine prospects from cliff and summit was unusually keen. In time he actually came to feel such appreciation himself, and he would spend the whole of his rare holidays on a rocky peak 4000 feet above the sea, drinking in the beau-

ties of the scene and eagerly pointing them out to his tousle-headed children, all of whom he took with him. None of that brood will cease to love nature, I am sure, and their lives will be sweeter and better for it. In like fashion, association with people who appreciate good books will awaken a similar love in many an unpromising mind. Mere contact with the books themselves may do it, and so our open shelves have brought it to thousands, but the additional influence of a sympathetic human mind will hasten it wonderfully. The busy assistant at the desk may have a chance to say but a single word. Shall that word relate to the mechanics of librarianship—the charging system, the application form, the shelf-arrangement—or shall it convey in some indefinable way the fact that here is a body of workers, personally interested in looks and eager to arouse or foster such an interest in others?

But how may one tell whether the true love of books is in him? To detect it in another, as already noted, requires more than a brief acquaintance. But to test oneself is easier. What would the world be to you without books? Could you go on living your life, physically and mentally, even as you do now, if the whole great series, from big to little, from old to new, from the Bible and Shakespeare down to the latest novel, were utterly wiped away? If you can truthfully say that such a cataclysm would make no difference to you, then you certainly do not love books. If the loss of them, or of some part of them—even the least—would leave a void in your life, then you have that love in greater or less degree, in finer or coarser quality. Let us pity those who have it not. And as for you who have it, you surely have not only a fundamental qualification for librarianship, but that which will make, and does make, of you better men and women. Let us perfect ourselves in all the minutiae of our profession, let us study how to elevate it and make it more effective, but let us not forget the book, without which it would have no existence. Possibly the librarian who reads is lost, but the librarian who has never read, or who, having read, has imbibed from reading no feeling toward books but those of dislike or indifference, is surely worse than lost—he has, so far as true librarianship goes, never existed.

SOME NOTES ON THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF BOOKBUYING FOR LIBRARIES

BY ISABEL ELY LORD, *Librarian Pratt Institute Free Library*

II.

METHODS OF PURCHASE

Up to this point the questions of book selection and of bookbuying have been closely connected, as it was stated at the outset they must be; but now let us turn to the question of actual methods of purchase.

NEW BOOKS OTHER THAN AMERICAN

Nothing has been said of any other new books than those published in America. It is a simple matter to make a general statement as to conditions in other countries; but an attempt to explain the conditions of the booktrade in detail, say for England, France, and Germany, would take a volume. Suffice it here to state a few facts. In England most books are absolutely net, to libraries as well as to private buyers, although some books, chiefly fiction, are sold at a regular discount. In Germany there is the most perfect system of organization of the trade that has been devised or worked anywhere, and one that it is practically impossible to break through. All business of publishers and booksellers is conducted through the Börsenverein, and the *Börsenblatt*, the only daily organ of the booktrade in the world, is delivered only to members of the Börsenverein. In France there is an association of publishers, but it prescribes no system regarding discounts.

But it is not necessary for any librarian who does not make large purchases in foreign countries—and perhaps not even for him—to try to keep pace with the difficulties in the booktrade. The importers in this country watch them and know them, and any one of the reputable importers can be left to deal with that side of it.

IMPORTATION

Mention has already been made of the increase in importation of books in English since the net price rule was adopted. This is quite natural, since what before was not worth bothering about and waiting for is now worth it, American prices having advanced where English have not. The matter

of importation is complicated by variations in price, such as no one has been able to account for by any rule that can be applied from the outside. A book of American origin is sometimes cheaper in England, sometimes here; a book of English origin is sometimes cheaper there, sometimes here. Again, in many cases, there is no appreciable difference in the two prices. This means that a given book must be looked up in the trade catalogs of both countries to decide whether importation is advisable. But as libraries have the right to import free of duty, no more than two copies of a book at one time, and as the duty on books printed within the last twenty years in English or with English notes is 25 per cent. to the trade, there is usually a money advantage to the library in the importation of English books.

There is a good deal of machinery in the matter of importation. If this is direct from a foreign agent, there must be added to the reckoning the cost of "case and packing," charge for insurance, unless you care to risk the loss of the shipment, ocean freight, and, for a shipment of the value of \$100, a consular invoice, which costs about \$2.50. Then on this side must be put the broker's fee for entry—\$3 is the regular charge—the notary's fee for the oath preliminary to free entry, and transportation to the library from the docks. (There are many "ports of entry" in the interior, and every librarian importing direct should find out the one nearest him, as it is usually to his advantage to use it.) All these charges sum up to a goodly amount, and in many cases it is far cheaper to have shipments direct made through the American Express Company. The only way to be sure whether this will pay, in a given case, is to compare the price for a shipment made in the way first described with the rate of the American Express Company. They will quote a rate per hundred pounds, delivered to the library, including brokerage, and from this can be figured the comparative cost. Shipments by express are quicker, but not very much so.

For small packages the cheapest transportation is by post. Mail goes through the custom house straight to the post-office of address, and there is rarely any question regarding books addressed to a library. This means saving the notary's fee, which in some places is as high as 75 cents. There is no duty on books printed over twenty years, and therefore no need of an oath.

An additional difficulty in importing from foreign agents is with the bills. Some dealers have American agents, to whom bills can be paid, the total of the bill being rendered into American money at the current rate of exchange. For other dealers it is necessary to get a money order or a draft to pay all bills. Money orders are expensive; £1 costs \$4.97, where the usual exchange rate is \$4.88, though it goes as high as \$5. The rate of exchange varies for drafts, and although the difference is never great, the comparisons and calculations necessary complicate the library accounting.

The advantages of importation direct are evident only when the library imports constantly, and buys much second hand. This is the case chiefly with colleges and universities. It is the usual testimony in such libraries that orders from the catalogs of second-hand dealers are better filled by the foreign dealer than by the agent of the importer. The value of the advice and notifications of the foreign book-dealer, who is on the ground, is often great.

But the ordinary public library should deal with the importer. There will be no charges, of all those mentioned, except the notary's fee, and time and money will be saved in correspondence. A fair price, in importing, is to reckon the mark at 22 cents, the franc or lira at 18 cents, and the shilling at 20 cents, or for net books 25 cents. For books ordered from second-hand catalogs an extra charge will be made, the shilling being reckoned at about 27 cents. As the richest field for second-hand buying of everything except the new books is, for the average library, England, this difference must be remembered and taken into account in an estimate.

The oath preliminary to free entry, declaring that the books are imported solely for the use of the library named, and not for sale, must be made, before a notary, for every sep-

arate shipment. The importer must also make oath, on the sheet with the librarian's declaration, that he has imported the books in question solely for said library. In addition, the Treasury Department now requires that a receipt for every lot of books so imported shall be filed within ninety days of entry. This is a bit of red tape that is perfectly useless, and makes additional clerical work for everybody. The oath has been formally made that such and such books are imported for the sole use of such and such an institution, and that they have been so imported. The receipt, not attested before a notary, simply declares that the same books have been received by, for the sole use of, said institution. The official who would sign one falsely would do the same for the other, and the protection against collusion between the librarian and the importer, in bringing in books to be sold, seems as foolish as it is insulting. But the Treasury Department has refused, so far, to rescind the rule, or its application to libraries. At the Narragansett Pier conference of the American Library Association, July, 1906, the Council voted that the Executive Board should prepare and present to the Secretary of the Treasury, on behalf of the Council, a resolution asking him to reconsider his decision that the receipt is necessary. It is hoped that this first official action of the Association in the matter will prove effective.

The oath and the receipt, then, are necessary forms in importation unless the books come by post. This must be remembered in ordering, to avoid having books sent singly, rather than in lots, as the former method means the multiplication of notary's fees.

THE COPYRIGHT LAWS AS AFFECTING IMPORTATION

As has already been stated, under the present law free importation is allowed to libraries. For more than a year the copyright law has been under revision. Publishers and authors desire a consolidation of previous legislation on the subject and more adequate protection. The question of importation by libraries was one of those that came up for consideration, and the publishers and authors agreed that such importation should be restricted, so that no book copyrighted in America might be imported without the consent in

writing of the American copyright proprietor, unless it should be out of print in America. This meant practically the forbidding of importation, and of the consequent saving to libraries. There was instant protest from these institutions, and the Executive Board of the American Library Association promptly appointed delegates to attend the conferences of those interested. They effected a compromise by which the restriction should apply only to copyrighted books of American origin. This was satisfactory to the A. L. A. delegates, but not to the majority of the heads of large libraries in this country, who therefore formed the Library Copyright League, whose object was to protest against any restrictions of the privileges accorded libraries by the existing copyright law, except as to pirated editions. At the second public hearing on the copyright bill, Dec. 7-11, 1906, the A. L. A. delegates appeared in favor of the compromise and those of the Copyright League against it. The law clerk of the customs division of the Treasury Department also appeared, stating that he considered the difficulties of enforcing the proposed law almost insuperable. To expect the customs house officials to find out whether a given book is in print in this country and, if it is not, to inquire whether the written consent of the copyright proprietor had been obtained, is expecting more than they care to undertake. And in each case of questioning the whole shipment would be delayed until the matter of perhaps a single book was settled. Whether in response to the protest of librarians as to the restriction of their privilege to buy in the cheapest market, or in deference to the objection of impracticability on the part of the officers who must enforce the law, the restriction has been withdrawn as the bill is now (Feb. 1, 1907.) recommended to Congress. As it stands the changes over the present law are that only incorporated institutions may import, that only one copy of a book may be brought in at once, and that only authorized editions may be brought in at all.

The controversy over this question may be followed in the columns of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* and of *Public Libraries*, as well as in the official reports of the hearings.

So much for the purchase of new books from other countries. To sum up, for the or-

dinary library it is much better to order through an importer. It is better to have the books come in lots, whenever it is necessary to pay a notary's fee for the oath of importation. There is no duty on books entirely in a foreign language, but for English books under twenty years old there is a duty of 25 per cent. At present libraries are exempt from this duty, on no more than two copies at one importation. (A branch library counts as a separate library in the present custom house ruling.) If the copyright bill as at present drafted passes, incorporated public or institutional libraries may import free of duty one copy at a time of any authorized edition of any book in English.

NEW AMERICAN BOOKS

To turn to the matter of American books, to be bought new, there are five ways that may be taken here. The first is to buy from a local dealer, the second is to buy from a large city dealer or jobber, the third is to buy direct from the publisher, the fourth is to buy from an agent, and the fifth is to "mix" any of these methods "to taste." The third and fourth of these are easily settled. There is no advantage whatever in ordering direct from the publisher, unless one needs a special book at once that one is sure of getting quicker that way. For net books the same discount is given by a local dealer, and perhaps in ordering from the publisher the cost of transportation must be added. The scattering of bills is also a great waste of time and temper. It may be safely said that nobody orders direct from the different publishers in these days. As to the agent, there is only one rule, never to be violated, and that is to buy nothing whatever from an agent. ("Agent" is here used to mean the solicitor who comes to a library to show his wares. The word is sometimes applied to a man who has a commission shop; but that is rare, and amounts to the same thing as the ordinary bookseller.) It is true that a few valuable books have been published as subscription books, obtainable only through agents. It is also true that these books were sold so outrageously beyond their fair price that it is a duty to discountenance them. No one who has heard from a subscription agent the truthful account of how much money he makes on

a single sale would ever pay public money for a book of the sort. Such books, even when they are worth having, come into the market second-hand in a short time, as they are published in large editions and sold to many people who never wanted them, and soon part with them. It is almost unnecessary to say that the great mass of subscription books are not worth the very poor paper on which they are printed.

The private individuals who come with special lists or with a request to examine books they wish to sell to the library must receive, of course, courteous treatment, but it is not advisable to give much time to them. An excellent method of saving time spent in endeavoring to get rid either of such persons or regular agents, is to have a printed notice, worded somewhat as follows:

"It is the *inviolable* rule of this library that no books will be bought as the result of personal solicitation. The librarian will consider every offer made in writing, and will ask to have sent for inspection any books desired, but cannot give time to conversation on the subject."

Such a notice can be presented to an agent, and a request for an exception met by calling attention to the word *inviolable*.

As between the local dealer and the jobber, or large dealer, the question is a more difficult one. A good bookstore is a public benefit to any town or city, and if the library can foster this by giving its orders through it, without loss to itself, it will, of course, prefer to do so. But when it comes to the question of better prices from the jobber, what is to be done? It is worth noting here that the net price rule has worked to the advantage of the jobbers. Retail booksellers are afraid to "load up" with the net books and so cannot give as prompt service. Also, they do not order enough copies to get the "long discount" from the publishers, and thus lose the profit they might make from that. If there were a system in this country like that of Germany, when at the great Easter Fair all books ordered with that express understanding and remaining unsold, may be returned to the publishers, orders would be given more freely; but as it is, the measure adopted to help the booksellers has in this respect hampered them. As a result, two or three large jobbers are getting a continually increasing proportion of the library trade. They order the number of copies of a

new book necessary to get the long discount, and are ready to furnish it promptly on order. They are also able, through large purchases, to give better discounts on books that are not net or protected. It is doubtful whether the recent change of the American Publishers' Association from the net price rule to recommendations as to net price will make much difference in the discounts local dealers will offer the average library. The large libraries will undoubtedly profit by it, and there is no longer the question of "cut rates" to be dealt with in the same way as before. Then if a dealer offered a library, in any way whatever, a better discount than 10 per cent. on net books, he was violating his agreement with the publishers. Now he is under no such agreement, and can offer the library any discount he finds consistent with his own interests. The jobbing houses do not give us that bookseller of the olden days, when book-selling was a profession, and the bookseller classed with the *literati* of the place. It is this bookseller the publishers wished to protect from extinction and to recreate; but instead they have fostered a great modern commercial distributing center, efficiently equipped and managed. There must be men in such a house who know books, but one does not see them in the shops, where one cord of the latest "best seller" is stacked against two half cords of new juveniles.

The moral of which is, that if the library is to lose money in the support of a local book dealer, its officers must first be sure that he is of the sort that should be preserved, and next that it is well to spend the library money for this purpose. In June, 1884, an editorial in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* (9:99) summed up the matter as follows:

"There can be no doubt that the duty of the librarian, public, proprietary, or collegiate, is to get as much as he can with the money intrusted to his charge. It may be expedient to pay something extra for early delivery; it may be economical to pay something for saving his own time, and something to secure honest, trustworthy service; but it is no part of his duty to support the retail bookseller. He should not pay a cent with that object. It is not business. It is not political economy. If the retail dealer supplies a want of the community, he will be sustained; if in the

new conditions of society he does not, no sacrifice that the librarian can make will be able to retain him in existence. It is useless to struggle against the stream of social progress and the course of commerce."

The booksellers affirm that even under the new arrangement there is no profit in supplying libraries. This is a statement somewhat similar to the one of publishers that they find no profit in their business. It may be true that publishers no longer "quaff champagne from the skulls of authors," but certain it is that they are not, as a class, a set of poor men. As to the booksellers, the fact remains that they still handle the library trade, and even ask for it, which they would hardly do if there were not profit of some sort in it. The profit may lie in the greater number of books ordered, which gives better consideration, greater discounts and longer time on bills, rather than in the money actually made on the given books. But advantage there is, or none would serve libraries, while now there are bids from every side for the trade of a library buying any considerable number of books in the year. The fact that there is absolutely no danger of bad debts with the library trade, and that bills are, usually, paid promptly, is another strong item in its favor. The allowance made with the run of customers to offset the losses in unpaid bills and expenses of collecting delayed bills belongs legitimately to the library in the form of an extra discount.

The ordinary discount on books not published net or no longer net, is 33 1-3. On technical books of this class, 20 per cent. is the usual discount. Special books are sold at special prices, which can be learned only through inquiry and experience.

The actual machinery of ordering is not properly a part of the subject, but it may not be amiss to say that it is courteous and wise to consult the dealer as to the form in which he prefers orders. Not all dealers have the same methods, and if the library conforms to that of a particular dealer, the result is better service, as well as a pleasant relation. And one word as to this last. It is always desirable to know personally the dealer with whom one has to do. Nothing in this world makes for real co-operation as much as personal acquaintance. And even when other things are

actually equal, a pleasant relation makes better service, because it oils the wheels of all intercourse.

As to the method of mixing, there is little to be said. It is, of course, easier to get books on approval from a dealer who knows that he gets all the library orders, and it is often advisable to see books in this way before deciding as to their purchase. If the buying of net books is restricted as far as possible, there is less need to examine the books than there is where many books are bought new, before time has brought out their strong or weak points, or the character of their contents has become known to the librarian. It may for local reasons be advisable to divide the orders between a local dealer and the jobber, but it is ordinarily better not to do this. And one thing that is actually unfair is constantly to send lists to several dealers for estimates. An estimate takes time, care and trouble, all of which are money to the bookseller, and only one of the number asked gets anything in return. It is perfectly just to ask for such estimates on a trial order, but after that trust a good bookseller. This will be a gain in the end, as the library will get quite as good prices—probably better—with less time spent on the matter. Ordering only the books on which his bid was lowest from a given dealer is still more unfair, as he may have been able to quote those prices only in view of the whole order. It is well to remember the booksellers' side, both from the commercial and from the ethical point of view. Take the best price that can be had fairly—that is the rule.

FREQUENCY OF ORDERING

The frequency of orders must depend on the conditions of purchase, but in no case should books be put into the library in lots, at long intervals. If it is necessary for economy, as it sometimes is, to buy in this way, the books should be held in a secret place, and put into the library a few at a time, to give the collection constantly that freshening which is so attractive. If it is known to the users of the library that certain books have been bought by it, they should be put into service with the utmost speed, and even when the fact is not known, it is difficult for any live librarian to refrain from putting his

treasures into use at once, but the interest of the collection is certainly increased by frequent additions, and if it is not possible to make these direct from the dealer, it is wise to have a "stock room" from which to add new books with something like regularity at frequent intervals.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS

To the buying of second-hand books reference has already been made, in its connection with the selection of books as determined by their cost. It is now time to deal with the methods of such buying, which are, indeed, as various as the people who practice them. Second-hand books may be bought in any one of six ways:

1. From auction catalogs.
2. From bidding in person at auctions.
3. From catalogs and lists.

These may be regular printed catalogs from dealers, clearance catalogs from publishers or dealers, or lists sent by any one desirous to sell certain books.

4. From personal visits to second-hand shops and clearance sales.

5. By sending lists of books desired to dealers in second-hand books.

6. By advertising for a given book or books.

1. The first method, that from auction catalogs, pays best, perhaps, in the matter of expensive art books or illustrated books. Generally speaking, it is not worth while to spend much time on auction catalogs for books published at a low price. This is especially true when the auction includes rare or valuable books, thus attracting private buyers and enhancing the value of all the books at the sale. It would be well worth while, in a library adding any considerable number of books, to take the catalogs of one or two well-known auctioneers of books for a year, bidding on desirable items. But it would be wise to keep account, for a test period, of the amount of time thus spent and the amount of money saved.

2. As to presence at auctions, it is a most exciting and enjoyable occupation, but for the ordinary library does not ordinarily pay. If the librarian is near the auction rooms, and cares to go as a personal matter, he can doubtless get some real "bargains" and a good deal of pleasure, but it is doubt-

ful if the money spent thus is always invested as wisely as it would be if the spending were done in a less distracting atmosphere. But every librarian should go to a few good auctions, as a matter of education in bookbuying. He should check his catalog in advance with the items he would like, placing opposite each item the highest sum he is willing to pay for it, and then he should make a solemn compact with himself not to exceed the item in a single instance. In auctions the price bid is understood to be per volume or piece, so that a three-volume book worth \$2 to you must be bid for at 66 2-3 cents. A bid of \$2 would mean paying \$6 for the three volumes.

3. Buying from catalogs and lists makes the bulk of the second-hand buying of most libraries. The first necessity here is to get the lists. Every dealer is glad to send these regularly to any library that buys from him even occasionally. It is wise to keep a list, on slips, of the names and addresses of such dealers, with comments as to the specialties and the value of their catalogs. In asking for catalogs from a dealer who has not previously sent them, the date of the request should be added, and an O. K. if the request be granted. The names of the dealers issuing catalogs are to be had from other librarians—perhaps the best way of all—from the *A. L. A. Booklist*, and from the casual happening on copies of catalogs anywhere. Any importer with whom the library deals will, on request, send sample lots of catalogs. The number of those published in England and Scotland is surprising, and their contents are often delightful. It is not every dealer, however, whose catalogs are worth steady examination. Some deal in books too rare or too finely bound for the library; some have too great a proportion of trash to be worth examination; some exist only to sell "curiosæ" and "facetiae." All these may be stopped by a request, and it is worth while to do this. It is a waste of time to continue to receive any material not of value.

As to the method of dealing with the catalogs that come. The librarian himself must take what Dibdin, in another connection, calls a "fond and frequent glance" over them all. "Frequent" is not sufficient, if the glance be not "fond." He must enjoy reading a catalog

as much as most women enjoy a novel—allways provided the catalog be a "good" one. He must compare prices, editions, and bindings in his own mind until he instinctively knows whether the price asked is a fair one. Two or three years of such reading of English and American catalogs of second-hand books and auction catalogs will give any one with a deep interest and a fair memory a knowledge of the book market that is invaluable. The reading of the catalog takes, it is true, time that might be reckoned in money; but, as Mr. Bowerman has well put it, "the librarian frequently has more time to devote to such matters than he has money to spend for books." And the reading of such catalogs fills odd moments, on trolley cars, waiting for dinner, waiting for a committee meeting—moments of value only to devote to meditation or to something that can be carried about. It is difficult to believe that the habit of looking over book-lists, whether new or old, can be anything but attractive to the lover of books, while the business side of the matter should appeal to whatever instincts of the sort may be aroused in the librarian's breast.

The method of marking the catalog is simple. A pencil check beside the entry of a book wanted at the price quoted, and a pencil note on the cover of item number or page number, will index the catalog so that comparing with the library catalog is then easy. Where comparing is unnecessary because of the definite knowledge that the book is not in the library, or is needed as an addition, a double check will show that it is to be added without being looked up.

It is hardly necessary to say that orders from such catalogs and lists should be sent at the earliest possible moment, to stand a good chance of success. English dealers give no discount to libraries, and most of the American dealers who print lists give none, but a number of large dealers give 10 per cent. A library that buys any considerable amount from a single dealer can probably get this discount, which, in view of the low price of the books, is a considerable one.

Orders from American catalogs should go direct to the dealer, and the expense of expressage or postage must be reckoned into the cost of the items ordered. If the library

has an agent in the same city as a dealer or dealers from whom he orders second-hand books, such books can be delivered to the agent for forwarding with shipments to the library, but this will rarely happen except for a trade center. Books from English catalogs should be ordered from the same source as English books. It has already been stated that the importer's charge per shilling for second-hand books is about 27 cents. This may mean landed in the port of entry, in which case the transportation from the port is a matter of private arrangement.

The clearance lists of the large department stores are often mines for the library.

4. Personal visits to the "antiquarian" shop of any size are not within the power of every librarian, but even the smallest shops may prove profitable. The habit of dropping into such a place just to see what the stock is like is a great help in acquiring the general knowledge of the book-market that has such value in the matter of bookbuying. It is usually not worth while to deal with other than "one price" men, unless one has a natural love of bargaining. Some of the best old-book shops have the price of each book clearly marked, so that it is unnecessary even to ask a clerk how much the book is.

5. The practice of sending lists of books to dealers in the hope of obtaining a certain number second-hand has grown within the last few years, and certain dealers make a specialty of supplying books in this way. It is chiefly worth while, of course, for the standard books that are constantly coming in second-hand, and constantly to be replaced in libraries. However, a small proportion of the new books, often review copies, come in from day to day, and a long list of these will bring a certain number of volumes. Whether the number is sufficient to pay for the sending and checking of lists, must be decided in a given case by experiment. Roughly speaking, children's books are harder to come by than those for adults, and technical books difficult to find. In sending lists of the sort, there should be an understanding as to the ordinary prices. Half off the list price is an unusual discount for net books, though it is to be had; but half off the list price of unprotected fiction means

only the saving on the ordinary \$1.50 novel of the difference between 75 cents and 96 cents which, with transportation added, may mean no difference at all. Any good dealer will allow the return of books for any reason not acceptable to the library.

How to decide what a given book is worth is almost more a matter of instinct than of method to the librarian who has observed and noted new and second-hand prices. "Book prices current" gives annually the record of books of value sold at the English auction sales, while "American book prices current" does the same for this country, for books sold at \$3 and over. But it is very difficult to judge the ordinary market price of a book from these entries. At a sale where there are many famous or rare books, and so a large number of buyers are called together, a book may go at what is known as a "fancy" price, when the book is neither rare nor dear. The binding may enhance the value, or, on the other hand, a really valuable book may be sold at a low price as a matter of chance. If a book appears at auctions year after year at a fairly steady sale price, that is probably its average cost in the second-hand market, but a single entry of sale is of almost no value in deciding what a library should pay for the book in question.

It is hardly necessary to say that the term second-hand books is applied to many books that are to all practical purposes new. Some have been read only once, and the uncut leaves of others show that they have not been favored even so much. No book that is obtainable new should be bought shabby or dirty. No dirty book should be bought at all, but there may at times be an advantage in accepting a book whose covers are in bad condition, if the price is low enough to make it worth while to rebind it. The condition of the book must always be carefully considered, as its life may be enough shorter than that of a new copy to offset the difference in price.

The binding question comes up again here, for it is economy to send most replacements and duplicates bought second-hand to the binder before adding them to the library at all. There are unfortunately no figures available to show the average number of times a

book circulates in publisher's binding before needing rebinding. The A. L. A. committee on bookbuying attempted to get such results (LIBRARY JOURNAL, 31: C134), but obtained no conclusive figures. The committee is still working on this important problem, with special reference to a special, but individual, library binding to be supplied by the publishers. The compiling of such data is made extremely difficult by the difference in the "public" of different libraries and perhaps even more by the difference in practice as to the state a book is in when it is considered a fit subject for rebinding. The wisest practice is to send a book to the binder as soon as the wear on the back of the signature begins, and that is as soon as the back begins to loosen. Novels and children's books reach this stage appallingly early, and it is probable that most public libraries in average cities are fortunate if these books are circulated twelve times before this happens. Replacements are chiefly in this class of books. Is it worth while to spend on the book the time to put in bookplate, pocket and card, in addition to the cost of these supplies, for twelve issues? Books sent at once to the binder, if well bound, finish their library career in that dress, are handled but once in preparation, and use only one set of labels, etc. This argument might seem to apply to all books bought new, and logically it does. The serious objection to it is the consequent lack of individuality in the appearance of the books. As one clever critic of library ways says: "Your books make me think of an orphan asylum — all the inmates dressed from the same pattern." Here again a continual compromise leaves some books in their attractive cloth covers and reluctantly sacrifices the original dress of others to considerations of economy. The rule of rebinding at once all books liable to hard wear that are bought second-hand is an excellent one, as of course the wear on such books has already begun and the issues would be even fewer than for new copies.

If second-hand books have imperfections they may be returned. Careful collation of the average book hardly pays, but a hasty running over will usually show any mutilation or defacement. If a book bought second-hand has an imperfection evidently

caused before it was first sold, such as the omission of one signature and the duplication of another, it can be returned to the publisher with as much certainty of redress as if the book had been bought new.

6. Advertising is advisable for out of print books, which are often obtainable in this way. *The Publishers' Weekly* "Book wanted" columns are often undoubtedly the best place to do this. Each subscriber has the right to five lines, exclusive of address, in any issue except the special ones, the total not to exceed one hundred lines a year. Beyond this the price is ten cents a line. The columns are examined by many bookdealers, and any but a very unusual book is fairly sure to be offered. *The Cumulative Book Index* also has similar columns, each subscriber having a right to a hundred lines a year, not more than ten at once, and the extra charge being ten cents a line. The *New York Times Saturday Review* also has a regular department for this. Bookdealers do a good deal of this advertising for libraries, but it is cheaper to do it direct. Only in case the book wanted is wanted very badly should an order be given to buy the book wherever obtainable, and then a limit price should be set. This limit price must ordinarily be paid, and in such a case should be, as the time and difficulty of looking up a book make the process an expensive one.

"REMAINDERS"

Remainders are for library purposes second-hand books. The name is the trade one for the lot of a given book left on the hands of the publisher when the sale has become so slow that it is no longer worth his while to give the book a place in his stock room. He offers them to dealers in new or second-hand books, at so low a price that the dealer can sell them cheap and still make a profit. Many a \$4 book comes into the market at a remainder price of \$1.25, or even less, and remainders are by no means always undesirable books. The best history of Siena in English, an admirably written and printed book, with an abundance of plates, was published in 1902 at \$6 net in America, 25/ net in England, but last winter new copies were to be had for \$2.75. This is not as much of a drop as is often made, but it was one much appre-

ciated by the libraries that waited to get the book at less than \$5.40.

BUYING WISELY

It is a library axiom that no book should be bought because it is cheap, and it is a warning that should be kept especially in mind in buying second-hand books. On the other hand, many a volume is worth 50 cents to a library, because it has use and value, although it was not worth \$1.20 when it first appeared. To the injunction, "Never under any circumstances buy a book you do not want," must be added, "Never pay more than the book is worth to you." How this last amount is to be determined must be left to the individual buying, and it is here that a wide knowledge of the book market must be joined to a lively sense of the needs of the library and a business knowledge of the apportionment of its funds. A further rule may be given, "When you have bought a book at a fair price, and it is worth the money to you, do not waste your time in regrets if you later find the book still cheaper." That is the most foolish sort of crying over spilled milk.

In dealing exclusively with one side of the work of so many-sided a person as a librarian, the side under consideration always seems in a way exaggerated. It might appear, for example, from the discussion here of the principles and practice of bookbuying for libraries, that the librarian's whole life should be spent in acquiring knowledge of the prices of books and then applying that knowledge to the additions to his collection. True it is that a man might spend all his time on this question and still have much to learn, and true also that less than all his time may well prove more than he has a right to take from other things. But a certain amount of his time and energy must be devoted to this question, and in order to use that time and energy to the greatest advantage, he should have as much of this kind of knowledge as he is able to gain. One librarian cannot decide for another what the value of such knowledge is for the library that other is responsible for, but the safe decision here, as in many other problems of life, is to hold the middle way. What the middle way is it will take a wiser than a librarian to define.

A SUCCESSFUL BOOK PURCHASE SYSTEM

BY LE ROY JEFFERS, *Manager Book Order Office, New York Public Library*

SOME years ago when I took charge of the work of book purchase and distribution for the circulation department of the New York Public Library, I found the following problem before me: to devise a system capable of in-

definite expansion by which branches, distributed over a territory extending thirty miles north and south, may be given a prompt and accurate book service.

The solution of this problem has involved

Author			Branch		
Title			New Dup. Repl.		
Pub.			Check class intended		
Date			Date slip is sent		
Price					
Approved			Received		
			Rec'd. by Cat.		
Cause of Delay			Rec'd. by B. O.		
Charged			Sent to Branch		
Ordered			Ready for Circ.		
Source			Sig. of Lib.		
Cost					

Send this Recommendation for Purchase to Book Order Office.
NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, 209 West 23rd Street.

Use a Red slip if book is specially desired. Request only one copy on this slip. Indicate as "New" all duplicate slips for a new title.

Book recommended by.....

Remarks on new title.....

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(REVERSE SIDE OF NO. 1 SLIP)

cutting the red tape in usual library methods and applying a practical business system. The service is based on a book order slip which is folded in three easily detachable sections. By the use of carbon paper only one writing is necessary. These slips are filled out by the branch librarians as recommendations for purchase and are forwarded daily to the book order office. They are also written at head-

quarters for purchases to be made from book catalogs, and for new books which are received on approval for exhibition to the librarians.

Slip no. 1 is for permanent record, and contains spaces for the date of each process in the supply of the book from its request until it is ready for circulation. After the book is ordered, this slip is placed al-

Author			Branch 2		
Title			New Dup. Repl.		
			Check class intended		
	Pub.	Date	Price	Date slip is sent	
Approved			Received		
			Rec'd. by Cat.		
Cause of delay			Rec'd. by B. O.		
Charged			Sent to Branch		
Ordered	Source	Cost	Ready for Circ.		
			Sig. of Lib.		

Order for Publisher from Book Order Office.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, 209 West 23rd Street.

Telephone 3075 Chelsea.

Deliver books promptly with bill attached to each package and this slip attached to the bill.
A red slip is a request for speedy delivery of book.

If book cannot be delivered promptly, cancel order and return this slip to Book Order Office with reason as follows:

Out of print.....

Publishers out of, and cannot secure elsewhere.....

Not yet published. Give probable date.....

Remarks.....

(REVERSE SIDE OF NO. 3 SLIP)

phabetically by author in the file of the dealer from whom it is to be secured.

When the book is received the slip is taken from the order file, the item charged on the bill to the branch requesting the book, and the slip placed in the book, which it then accompanies until ready for shipment to the branch. It is then enclosed in an envelope that bears the number of the package and the method of shipment. This envelope is signed at the branch receiving the package and is returned for record. On the day on which the book is ready for circulation the slip is dated, signed and returned for filing at the book order office.

Slip no. 2 is used as an order for the book dealer. When the book is supplied it is returned, attached to the bill that accompanies each package delivered to the library. It is of practical value to the dealer in keeping his orders filled and in reporting on those which he cannot supply. It is a check in preventing the sending of books not ordered, and it is of value in checking them when received at the library. In case the no. 1 slip has been lost, it may be used to accompany the book to the branch; otherwise it remains in the book order office.

Representatives from some dealers visit the library daily to secure and to report on orders. All are in frequent telephonic communication with the office, in order to give prompt reports

and to offer expensive books and sets at special prices. As an aid in the purchase of this class of books a card for each title is kept, showing the price and source of each purchase and of favorable offers.

Slip no. 3 is used as a request for a Library of Congress card. When the title is not new to the branch requesting it this slip is detached and retained as an order memorandum in the branch order file.

By use of a red slip when a book is needed in special haste the immediate attention of all who handle it is secured.

Failure to secure a book promptly, on account of its being out of print or publishers out of, is reported to the librarian by return of the no. 1 slip, bearing the cause of delay. If the book is still desired the slip is noted by the librarian and returned to the book order office for purchase when possible.

All desirable new books are secured on the day of publication and are passed at the weekly meeting of librarians in order that intelligent distribution may be made.

In the practical working of this system over a thousand books a day are often handled, and it is possible to supply a duplicate or replaced title on the day following its request by the branch. Books already approved, but new to the branch requesting them, can usually be supplied within two days from the request.

Author			Branch	3
Title			New	Dup.
			Repl.	
			Check class intended	
Pub.	Date	Price	Date slip is sent	

Do not detach this slip from a New Title Recommendation. In other cases, detach and retain as a memorandum in branch order file.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, 209 West 23rd Street.

Request for Library of Congress Card.

LIBRARIES IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY

ARMY

It is interesting to note that every army post or garrison, whether large or small, has its library—of course proportioned, as to number of volumes, to the size of the post. Some of the smaller posts have as many as 200 books. The collections are miscellaneous in quality, and are supplemented by quantities of unbound magazines and papers. Enlisted men have assured me that this reading matter has helped to pass many an hour that would otherwise have been most tedious and heavy. Even the one-company posts, in the far-off Philippines, have their collections. In addition to the books there are games, such as checkers, and many of the rooms used for library purposes are made quite cheerful and attractive—men's clubs, in fact.

The only criticism that has come to me is that the men say that their friends may have taken their intellects too lightly, and sent too much light reading matter, and that they would be glad to have something more solid and substantial. Sometimes, though rarely, the opposite extreme is touched. Major Randall, of the Fifth Infantry, who commanded the garrison at Fort Jefferson at Tortugas during the Spanish war, says that the only thing he could find to read was a volume of Jonathan Edwards's sermons. The major vows that he enjoyed it, although he had to sit in the sally-post of the fort to get a breath of air. However, Major Randall was a Philadelphian, a gentleman of the old school, which accounts for the equanimity with which he faced such a warm combination as Edwardsian theology, desolate Tortugas and an almost equatorial thermometer; and besides, he had spent years in Indian campaigning on the plains, when not infrequently the mercury dropped to minus 20.

The books belonging to the libraries at the different posts and garrisons have, in the past, been purchased usually from post funds, although many books have been presented by individuals. The numbers as here given do not, of course, include the official reports of the various bureaus of the War Department, which are annually furnished. All post libraries are furnished with all of the more important publications, such as manuals of instruction.

No list is kept at the War Department of books purchased from post funds, but reports are made annually from the various service schools, giving lists of books purchased for their libraries, from the specific appropriations of Congress for the schools themselves. No works of fiction are bought with government funds. The use of appropriations made for the purchase of books and periodicals is confined to technical, biographical and historical works.

At Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, the largest

garrison in the United States, with nearly 3000 men, and a reservation measuring six miles by two, the post library numbers only 2100 volumes. The appropriation for the fiscal year was \$155, which was expended for magazines, and was not adequate. The librarian is chaplain of the 18th infantry.

The U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, Signal School, and Staff College, at the same place, is, on the contrary, admirably equipped. Here there is a military library that is one of the finest strictly military libraries in the world—perhaps the finest. Post officers have access to it, but the enlisted men do not. The library contains at present 18,000 volumes. These books are carefully selected, and are entirely books of reference. They include military history, military, constitutional and international law, fortifications, civil engineering, art and science of war, electricity and its appliances, visual, acoustical and electrical signalling; also, the mathematical publications to be found in any college or university. The entire library is now being classified by the Decimal classification. The library is administered by a board of three officers, two of whom are majors of the faculty or staff, the third, a captain in the 10th cavalry, being secretary.

The library building at the United States Military Academy, at West Point, which was built in 1841, at a cost of \$50,000, was rebuilt in 1900 at a cost of \$70,000, and is of the newest fire-proof material. The collection, founded in 1812, has now over 45,000 volumes and between 5000 and 6000 pamphlets and mss. The annual appropriation is \$3000. Many additions to the library are made by army officers and friends of the academy, and the range of reference books along military and general lines is good. Lt. E. H. Holden, the librarian, has classified the library, according to the Decimal classification, in a way that is the envy and the despair of librarians. He carries out the sub-classification to three decimal places, and thus puts each book absolutely where it ought to be. It is the finest practical demonstration of the well-nigh faultless flexibility and comprehensiveness of the Dewey system that has yet been made.

The library of the surgeon-general at Washington is another example of a masterly bit of cataloging. The index catalog to the 100,000 volumes comprises 13 large quartos, and is a bibliography of every subject found in the library. The indexing was done by Dr. John S. Billings, director of the New York Public Library. Although he has written a great deal, his fame rests most securely on this monumental catalog. It may be stated on the authority of Dr. Osler that this is the finest medical library in the world.

NAVY

Four kinds of our war vessels have libraries—battleships, cruisers, gunboats, and small vessels. Battleships have regularly

classified libraries, divided into ships and crews libraries. For example, the battleship Maryland in its ships library has 725 volumes, largely technical. In its crews library there are 293 classed books and 572 volumes of fiction, making a total of 1500 volumes on the ship. The books are divided into 28 general classes, running from class 1, general works, to class 28, foreign fiction, and paralleling in its general features the Dewey classification. Neatly printed and bound catalogs are a part of the equipment of these libraries.

Cruisers like the South Dakota, for instance, and gunboats like the Vicksburg, have libraries similarly divided and cataloged, except that the crews not being so large, the number of volumes is less.

Smaller vessels have smaller libraries, and they include very little more than reference books necessary for the conduct of the affairs of the vessels. On all the war vessels the libraries are available for the use of every officer and man aboard.

The libraries at the navy yards are not worthy the name of library, as there is no provision of law authorizing them. They are generally a collection of reference books, necessary for the conduct of the routine work of the yard. At the navy yards and shore stations, where there are receiving ships, the enlisted men have the benefit of these ships' libraries. The enlisted men also have free access to the technical books. There are many miscellaneous books at the marine barracks, and many of the current periodicals.

A small library has been supplied for the island of Guam, which island is under the control and government of the Navy Department.

The naval academy was established in 1846, and soon after it was deemed expedient to lay the foundations of a library which should at some future time be capable of supplying the literary and professional wants of the institution. With this in view, Mr. Bancroft, then Secretary of the Navy, transferred to it a few hundred volumes of miscellaneous works, which had belonged to the libraries of our ships of war and navy yards. Small additions were made to this collection between 1846 and 1861, when Congress voted a sum of \$2000 for the increase and support of the library, and this liberal grant has been made yearly up to the present time. In 1861, when the academy was removed to Newport, R. I., the books were placed in boxes and taken to Newport. There, as there was no space available for a library, the books remained in the boxes, with the exception of about a thousand volumes, which were unpacked and made available.

In the summer of 1866 the academy returned to Annapolis. The house that for many years had been the gubernatorial residence of Maryland was bought by the national government, and the first floor was remodelled to receive the library. In 1869 Mr. William F.

Poole, the originator of "Poole's index," was engaged to rearrange and recatalog the books. He started the card catalog, which has been used without material change to the present time.

In January, 1901, the books were removed from the building in which they had been since 1869, and were rearranged in what was the first chapel of the academy, where they will remain until they are removed to the new library, which forms a part of the plan for the rebuilding of the naval academy. The original purpose in forming this library has been steadily adhered to, and the result is that the collection to-day is one of the most complete collections of naval literature in this country. The design is to buy books that relate to the navy and to the profession of the naval officer. The collection is also particularly strong in biography, general history and mathematics. The number of volumes has grown from 4761 in 1856 to 46,841 in 1905.

In 1899 the library received as a gift from three gentlemen a notable collection of electrical works. It includes every original treatise on the subject of electricity, many dating from the 15th and 16th centuries, besides all the important electrical books of modern times; so that the library now is superior in this field to any other in the country, and has few rivals in the world.

It may be said of the libraries in both the army and navy that they contain all the books in foreign languages that are necessary for technical and professional work. The opinion, too, might be hazarded, that the larger warship libraries form a very good model for any small library.

For the facts given in this sketch the writer is indebted to the courtesy of the Army and Navy Departments, and to the librarians at the different posts and garrisons.

FRANK BARNARD HECKMAN,

Free Library of Philadelphia.

ASSOCIATION OF NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE LIBRARIANS

In connection with the meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club in the Boston Public Library, Jan. 17, 1907, there was held a meeting of college librarians of New England. There were present 27 persons, representing 12 college libraries. Mr. W. C. Lane, of Harvard, was elected chairman of the meeting and Mr. H. L. Koopman, of Brown, secretary. It was voted to organize an Association of New England College Librarians. Dr. Louis N. Wilson, of Clark University, was elected secretary of the association. Great interest was shown in the organization, and a general conviction of the importance of the work to be done. It was voted to hold the next meeting at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in April.

H. L. KOOPMAN,
Secretary pro tempore.

LIBRARY LEGISLATION IN 1906

THE legislation of 1906 relating to libraries is small in amount, but is not lacking in significant items. Its most general characteristic, perhaps, is the tendency shown in different states to accept principles which have been tried and proved advantageous in other states, a direct effect of the study of comparative legislation, which has of late been especially emphasized. Of distinct innovations there are none, unless the provision in the Ohio law for the establishment of county library systems be claimed as such. As in other years, the matter receiving the most general attention is the state library. While most of the items relating to it are of a routine character, there is evidence even in these that it is receiving each year a better recognition as a part of the state's economy, and in two cases its powers, resources and efficiency are distinctly enlarged. The principle of contract, enabling communities to hire for a specific consideration library privileges from a library not owned by the community, a principle introduced into the laws of New York and Wisconsin in 1897, and which has since been widely adopted, receives further recognition this year in the laws of Ohio and Iowa. The subject of taxation for public libraries receives attention in two states, in one of which the legal rate of such taxation is advanced, and in the other provision is made for issuing bonds for the erection of library buildings. In one state exemption from the operation of the collateral inheritance tax is granted. The state making the most decided advance during the year is Virginia, which doubles the annual appropriation for state library purposes, confers many of the powers of a library commission on the state library board, and appropriates \$7500 for the establishment of a system of travelling libraries.

The following is a summary by topics of the more important acts of the year:

Library commissions. No new commissions are created, but provision is made for enlarged work in Massachusetts and Ohio. In Massachusetts the principle so long maintained, that state aid should be confined chiefly to moral suasion and guidance, seems to have been greatly modified, if not abandoned, and the commission is granted \$2000 annually for the material aid of public libraries. Such aid is to be given chiefly to libraries in towns not exceeding \$600,000 in valuation, and is to include gifts of books, personal visits, instruction in library matters and such other help as the commission may deem advisable. Ohio authorizes and directs the commission to appoint a library organizer whose duty shall be to furnish advice and information to persons interested in library work, to visit the public libraries of the state, to assist in promoting and organizing new libraries and to make an annual report to the commission on the library conditions of the state.

Founding and support. In Ohio, library

boards are authorized to issue and sell bonds to provide for and furnish library buildings, subject to vote of the community. The total issue of such bonds must not exceed $3\frac{1}{2}$ mills on the dollar of assessed valuation of the district. A tax not to exceed $2\frac{1}{2}$ tenths of a mill may be levied to provide a sinking fund for these bonds. Where a library owned by a private association offers its privileges free to the public, the township authorities are authorized to levy a tax of one-half a mill to compensate the association for this privilege. In case such library shall at any time cease to operate, all books and other property bought with the proceeds of this tax shall revert to the public. The law of 1902 is also amended, enabling boards of education to provide free libraries for townships, as well as for cities, villages and school districts; and extending the provisions of that act to libraries jointly owned by two or more districts. In Iowa, cities or towns of 6000 population or less are authorized to levy a library tax of 3 mills on the dollar, instead of 2 mills, as formerly. An additional tax of 3 mills may also be levied in such communities to provide a library site and building. Libraries which are open to the free use of the public not less than three days a week are exempted from the collateral inheritance tax.

Travelling libraries. New Jersey provides for travelling libraries, to be used exclusively in the penal and correctional institutions of the state, and appropriates \$1000 for the carrying of the act into effect. Ohio, which holds first place in the number of centers reached by travelling libraries, increases the annual appropriation for this work from \$8000 to \$9200. Virginia, in response to a strong recommendation in the governor's message, makes provision for a comprehensive system of travelling libraries under the direction of the state library board. These libraries are to be loaned to any public school in the state under such rules as may be prescribed by the state library board. Books to be used for school libraries must be approved jointly by the State Board of Education and the state library board. \$7500 is appropriated for inaugurating the system, of which not more than \$5000 may be used the first year.

Library instruction. Three states make better provision for library instruction. New York makes its first direct appropriation to the State Library School, amounting to \$7900, plus any part of \$3000 received from its tuition fees. Ohio appoints a special state officer to be known as library organizer, whose duty it is to visit the libraries of the state and to give advice and instruction to any persons interested in library matters. Massachusetts make an appropriation for the purpose of enabling the commission, among other things, to provide for "visits to libraries" and "the instruction of librarians."

State library. New York passes an act providing for the acquisition of a site and for the

erection of a state educational building to house the State Library, the State Museum, and the Education Department. An initial appropriation is made of \$400,000 for procuring a site and architectural plans. For the combined expenses of the State Library, Library School and Educational Extension Department, an increase is made in the appropriation from \$132,720 to \$150,200. The whole of this increase, save \$4000 for public library allotments, was for the State Library and Library School. Ohio increases the annual appropriation to the State Library from \$23,060 to \$24,140. Maryland provides for the appointment by the governor and senate of a custodian of works of reference at a salary of \$720 a year. The governor in his message urged the importance of establishing a department of legislative reference, but no action was taken beyond that just noted. Mississippi creates the office of assistant state librarian, with a salary of \$600 a year. Virginia, in response to a recommendation in the governor's message that a larger compensation be given to the librarian and his chief assistant and that legislative sanction be given to the plans of the librarian for rehabilitating the history of the state, increases the annual appropriation for state library purposes from \$700 to \$14,600.

School libraries. The only general act on this subject is that of Louisiana, which provides that when \$10 shall be raised by patrons and friends for establishing a library in any public school or grade, an equal sum shall be appropriated for the same purpose by the parish school board; or, when \$5 shall similarly be raised for the enlargement of any such library, the school board shall appropriate not less than \$5 nor more than \$15 for the same purpose. No more than one appropriation a year is to be made to any school or grade library. Books are to be selected from lists approved by the state superintendent of education. The felonious destruction or removal of such books is defined as larceny. As noted under another heading, Virginia provides for the supplying of books to any public school in the state through the system of travelling libraries.

Law libraries. Ohio provides that county commissioners shall provide rooms and book-cases, together with light and heat, for the libraries of county law library associations, at the expense of the county. Iowa increases the annual appropriation to the law department of the State Library from \$2500 to \$4000. Numerous local acts are passed in New York, relating chiefly to appropriations for judicial district libraries. No clear tendency is shown in these appropriations, as they reflect local need or influence rather than any general principle.

Public documents. Massachusetts appoints a committee consisting of the secretary of state, commissioner of public records and the state librarian to investigate the distribution

and use of state documents, and to report to the next legislature. Ohio provides that public documents ten years after date of current use shall be put into the care of the State Library and the State Historical Department; they are to be classified, labelled and calendared; rooms in the new Historical, Memorial and Art building are to be set apart and equipped as a hall of public archives. An appropriation of \$2000 a year for three years is made for carrying the act into effect.

Miscellaneous. A special act in South Carolina is of general interest as indicating a possible solution of the race problem in library legislation. This act provides that in the town of Union, where a Carnegie library has been established for the white race, a library may also be established and maintained for the colored people, in case the latter furnish the means for the building and its equipment. When so built and equipped, "a just and suitable amount" shall be appropriated by the aldermen of Union for its support. Ohio authorizes county commissioners to receive gifts and bequests for the maintenance of county public libraries; to contract with any library organization for the free use of their library to the people of the county, and to levy a tax not exceeding one-half a mill for the maintenance of county libraries or to meet terms of the contract. Iowa enacts that county supervisors, township trustees and city or town councils may contract with the trustees of a library situated outside their civic divisions for the free use of such library by the district they represent; a tax of one mill may be levied for meeting the conditions of such contract. This state also provides that public library trustees shall have entire control of all monies available by gift or otherwise for the erection of library buildings. New Jersey authorizes free public libraries to accept gifts and bequests of art objects, and to meet such conditions regarding the care of such objects as may be stipulated in the gift or bequest.

ASA WYNKOOP,
New York State Library.

CARNEGIE INSTITUTION YEAR BOOK, 1906

THE president's report, which opens the "Year book," again emphasizes the greater value of large projects and the greater risk of the smaller ones. President Woodward says: "Briefly stated . . . experience seems to show that the probability of getting anything more than an educational return from miscellaneous applicants who come highly recommended to the Institution is not more than one-half. On the other hand . . . experience serves to show very clearly that if awards were limited more closely to applicants of proved capacity for and of proved opportunity for research the probability of adequate returns would rise to practical certainty. In almost every case, in fact, in which aid has

been given to investigators of such proved capacity and opportunity good returns have been realized. Thus are we confronted by the stubborn realities that there is no royal road to learning and that of the many who feel drawn toward the high calling of investigation few may be chosen with the expectation that they will prove fertile in resources and fruitful in results."

The list of the 19 volumes issued during the year is given (p. 31) and a "Bibliography of publications relating to work accomplished by grantees and associates" (p. 45-52).

Among the reports on investigations and projects the one of most interest to librarians in general is that on bibliography. This records progress on the completion of Sabin's "Dictionary of books relating to America," for which Mr. Wilberforce Eames has received a grant of \$3600; considerable progress on the "Bibliography of geophysics," for which Mr. F. B. Weeks has received a grant of \$1000; and the continuation of the *Index Medicus*, for which Mr. Robert Fletcher received a grant of \$10,000.

AN IMPRESSION OF THE CONDITION OF SPANISH-AMERICAN LIBRARIES

WHOEVER is acquainted with the condition or the care of any of the public libraries or the archives of convents in the Spanish Peninsula, has little reason to be hopeful of a less regrettable state of affairs in the republics of Spanish America. Whereas Spain has been troubled by civil wars, invasions and revolutions which have destroyed a large part of her literary works, Spanish America has been subject to a chronic confusion from time immemorial to such an extent, that the majority of landmarks of most forms of Spanish culture have well-nigh disappeared.

A search for libraries in South America is discouraging at the outset for many reasons, among which the chief one is the difficulty in finding out just where they are. The public libraries are, of course, marked on the outside, but private or convent libraries are frequently hidden, or housed in some inaccessible part of the towns. Many people generally know in an indefinite way that so-and-so has a fine library, or that such-and-such a convent is noted for its wealth in old books, but when you have been driven from pillar to post in a vain search for several days, you appreciate the genuine disillusionment of "going out for wool and coming back shorn." Though a visit to libraries in the far South would naturally be planned only as a minor issue of the journey, the natives generally do much toward making it clear that it is folly to entertain such a notion at all, by seldom taking seriously or appreciating, except in isolated cases, an earnest demand for reliable information. The most unfortunate thing that can happen to a visitor is to be told that a certain library

has been moved, since no informant can ever say where it has gone.

The literary works of a profane nature are to be found in private libraries and, in early editions only in a very small number, in the best public libraries, namely, those of Buenos Ayres, Santiago de Chile, Lima and the City of Mexico, and not in the convents, though these are usually very much older. This is due to the fact that the works of famous poets or secular prose writers which have not been recently purchased were carried to the former Spanish colonies in the early days, chiefly by private individuals, from whose possession they have drifted into the public libraries. The religious orders seem to have taken with them from Spain only such books as they needed for their special field of labor, their devotions and the tasks incumbent on a newly-founded chapter. In no other way could the utter absence of books of value in all of the convents which I visited—some 16 in number—be explained. Although one may be regretfully forced to admit from the testimony of those informed by years of experience that the truth of the old Spanish proverb, "the occasion maketh the thief," has become trite through overapplication in the library world of South America, still nothing short of systematic looting would account for the removal of every volume of real worth. Some libraries have been taken *en masse*, some have been merely raided, but the character of all in their actual state is too much the same to permit one to infer that they were ever filled with treasures.

My visit to the various convents resolved itself into an interesting, but unprofitable peregrination through picturesque spots which have retained almost wholly the atmosphere of a distant age. Admission to them was not always easy. Five persistent efforts were needed to open the doors of a convent at Santiago de Chile, which had been described to me by an assistant librarian of the public library as filled with all kinds of valuable books. It appears that a monk who has Eternity ahead has no appreciation of the value of time here below. So after waiting an hour on each occasion, until some one could be found with authority to let me into the libraries, I at last went in despair to the Archbishop of Santiago for a recommendation which might open doors a little faster. He informed me incidentally that the finest library in Chile was that of the Catholic University at Santiago. It was the most meager in my experience, and as far as his recommendation was concerned, the result of my first effort to use it was disappointing. I was frankly told that the archbishop might have authority in his own house, but that the convent had no dealings with him. "*Que el señor arzobispo mande en su casa, aquí no tenemos nada que ver con el señor arzobispo.*"

It is to be regretted that the unfortunate notion should obtain among the monks that modern reprints of old writers are always

preferable to the earliest editions. A view I have frequently heard aired is that modern books are easier to read and have an improved spelling. This attitude, together with the generally prevailing ignorance, either of the presence or of the value of a famous work, is sufficient to account for the disorder and neglect which characterize all convent libraries. Where revolutions have not worked havoc, moisture, dust, and book-worms are doing their part effectively. In the largest convent library which I recall, namely, that of the Franciscan monks at Lima, some of the books are repulsive, soggy masses, and it was evident that no one had entered the precincts for a long time, for the only chair there fell to pieces when I picked it up. In one convent at Santiago de Chile the chief treasures consisted of a large number of *troncos* or mutilated remnants of books of every description, of the origin of which, however, the monks knew nothing.

Any book antedating 1700 is a *rara avis* in these convents. The Orders established the longest usually have the least. Such a thing as a manuscript bearing on Spanish literature does not seem to exist in any convent library. It would be unfair, except in a few cases, to charge the monks with vandalism, but they have figured largely in the revolutions; and by admitting rioters who plundered the archives have made themselves partly responsible for such losses as occurred. One place was called to my attention, in which the monks of a mendicant Order had the habit of wrapping articles of food, cheeses and the like into the leaves torn out of ancient tomes. My interest in the whole problem flagged when I convinced myself by frequent conversation with the monks that they not only took no interest in literature, but had not so much as seen an important Spanish work. It is a curious fact, that, for example, in the field of the drama, the richest of Spanish literature, not a single edition or collection of any playwright came to my notice, excepting the *autos* of Calderon. To my mind this circumstance justifies the belief that a wanton destruction of many manuscripts and printed editions of *comedias* was practiced in the Spanish Peninsula as early as the 17th century.

To turn next to the public libraries, into which a few surviving volumes of profane literature happen to have drifted, notably those of Santiago and Lima, it is easy, but perhaps unfair, to speak too critically of them. They are generally miserably housed and the catalogues are either defective and inadequate, or still to be made. The appearance of the stacks is frequently an index to the history of the country, and rarely is it possible to judge from the small remnant which has survived all manner of vicissitudes what wealth may once have existed. In the arrangement of books little progress has been made over the methods employed in the convent libraries, and only a few administrations have arrived even

at a beginning of scientific management. In several places the old-fashioned distribution under "literature," "poetry," "rhetoric," "mystic writers," "geography," etc., still obtains, together with the most unfortunate habit of putting a book which seemed to defy any classification under the comprehensive head of "Varieties" or "Miscellanea" (*variedades* or *miscelanea*). In some cases you are told that this condition is not the result of any recent classification; nevertheless, the number of books successfully concealed under these heads is in proportion to the inefficiency of the managements. The librarians themselves are usually courteous and good will personified, which always proves an insurmountable obstacle when one is looking for prompt information.

From the standpoint of Spanish literature, the most valuable libraries of Spanish America are the National Libraries of Santiago de Chile and Lima. Their histories are so bound up with each other that it is impossible to describe one without including the other. This relation is suggested when one finds a number of works in the possession of the Chilean library marked "National Library of Lima;" it becomes a certitude when one hears the story of the aged librarian of the Peruvian Library. According to his tale, his library was once a treasure-house of valuable manuscripts and books, but now consists of barely 40,000 volumes saved from the trials and calamities of the war with Chile, 25 years ago (1879-83). When the Chilean army occupied Lima the National Library was turned into a barracks by the invaders, who stabled their horses on the ground floor. The books became the prey of the disorderly mob, which, it would seem, gave them away from time to time for a drink in the wine-shops, whence the present librarian managed afterwards to recover a few. A large number were carried into Chile, where some passed into private hands, and some were delivered to the National Library of Santiago.* Of very many no trace has ever been discovered. The Peruvian archives, or at least part of them, with documents of apparently great historical value, are now also to be found in the library of Santiago.

In some ways this transfer is not to be regretted, for the treatment which many of the remaining volumes at Lima have received at the hands of the aged librarian does not seem to be calculated to make them useful to posterity. Displeased with the old parchment bindings, which, he thought, not only gave his rooms the appearance of a convent library, but also bred book-worms, he had new bind-

*Some years ago the administration of this library, actuated by a feeling of generosity toward the spoliated enemy, began to return some of the books to Peru. In Lima they were promptly stamped "Stolen by Chile," a procedure which made the Chileans reconsider and finally cease sending any more, "so as not to give the Peruvians any further occasions for these renewed insults."

ings put on all the old volumes. During this process—and possibly for reasons of thrift derived from the knowledge that the smaller the book the less expensive the binding—a number of volumes were reduced in size. Now and then the titles are cut away and occasionally the imprint has vanished altogether. The titles appearing on the cover are by no means always an index to the contents. Misspellings are frequent, *c*, for example, having occasionally been put in place of *s* before *e* and *i*, or *s* in place of *c*. In one case two distinct editions of the same work have been bound under the title, "works, volumes 1. and 11." In another case, two works by different authors were bound in one volume, the cover bearing the title of one and the date of the other. It brings home to us the inefficiency of catalogue-makers, to find in the public library at Valparaiso a large number of books in English and German indexed under the author's middle name, this having been taken, according to the Spanish usage, to be the father's, while the last was imagined to be the mother's name. Thus Whitney's works appear under Dwight, while Thackeray (generally written Tackeray) masquerades as Makepeace, and Emerson as Waldo. Cervantes is found both under *s* and *c*, owing to the pronunciation of *c* in those countries.

In Santiago de Chile there appears to be a chance of putting the organization of libraries on a modern basis. This is owing to the more advanced state of education in Chile, the progressiveness of her people, her greater wealth and her superior corps of teachers, many of whom are scientifically trained Germans. In the over-filled library of the City of Mexico, which is the worst-housed of all, the disorder seems very much in need of attention. It is quite impossible even to get at many of the books. There is a printed catalog which seems fairly adequate, but the chief interest lies in the archival resources which are now being classified and are of value for the colonization and independence of the country.

Of all these libraries, however, a common criticism can be made; again and again the observer comes back to the irritating lifelessness in their administrations. Whether it be the imperturbable, happy-go-lucky jog-trot noticeable everywhere in Spanish-speaking countries, coupled with that ineradicable procrastination which shows itself when something ought to be done at once, or only the inevitable decay of time, which is affecting these libraries most, the result is bound to be the same. In either case, what little of value there is left appears to be doomed to oblivion. To apply the words of the noted Jesuit scholar, Guido Dreves, who has a most thorough knowledge of Spanish library methods, the libraries have by no means arrived at the end of their losses.* He means to say

that just as books have disappeared in the past, so they will continue to disappear as long as careless cataloguers and irresponsible employees exercise their régime of confusion.

In addition to the shortcomings mentioned above, the funds of which the libraries dispose for new purchases are so limited that the necessary scholarly acquisitions cannot be made. Scholars whom I met in Chile informed me that they were compelled to purchase a working library out of their meager income, and that as to the public libraries, when occasional orders at last get filled, the interest in them has long died out. Research work on any other than a limited scale is therefore out of the question.

Though my search through Spanish-American libraries was without reward, and though the hopes which I entertained of the presence of an occasional edition or manuscript were not realized, it was worth my while to have learned the true state of affairs. It would be rash to insist that there is no probability that any work of value will come to light, for there are many convents possessing libraries which no one has ever seen, and there are many unknown shelves in those which have been examined. In either case, no one knows what those places contain, but the chances are that no one will ever know.

RUDOLPH SCHWILL,
in *Modern Language Notes*, v. xx, no. 5.

SIXTEENTH-CENTURY LIBRARY RULES

SIR HUMPHREY GILBERT, the elder half-brother of Sir Walter Raleigh, like other notable figures in the "spacious times of great Elizabeth," found time for authorship in the quiet intervals between his expeditions on unknown seas. Being asked "how he spent his time in this loitering vacation from martial stratagems," the knight took his inquiring friend, the poet Gascoigne, into his study and there showed him "sundry profitable and very commendable exercises which he had perfected plainly with his own pen."

One of these "commendable exercises" exhibits Sir Humphrey in his more scholarly capacity and as a sharer of his famous half-brother's gifts of practical imagination and initiative. Casting a project for *The Erection of (Queen Elizabethes) Achademy in London for Education of her Maiesties Wardes and others the youths of nobility and gentlemen*, Gilbert made the following suggestions for the library—of interest to us as forecasting some of our modern methods—and penned with a certain quaint unction that is delightful:

"There shalbe one keeper of the Liberarie of the Achademy, whose charge shall be to see bookes there saffely kepte, to cawse them to be bound in good sorte, made fast orderly set, and shall keepe a Register of all bookes in the said Librarie, that he may give ac-

**Analecta Hymnica medii ævi*, Theil xvi (Span. Hymnen); Leipzig, 1894; Vorwort, p. 24.

compte of them when the Master of the Wardes or the Rector of the Achademy shall appointe; and shalbe yearly allowed 26 li. Note.—This keeper, after every marte, shall cawse the bringers of bookes into England to exhibit to him their Registers before they utter any to any other person, that he may peruse the same, and take choyse of such as the Achademie shall wante, and shall make the Master of the Wardes or Rector of the Achademy, privy to his choyse, upon whose warrant the bookes so provided shalbe payed for. And there shalbe yearly allowed for the buying of bookes for the said Librery and other necessary instruments . . . 40 li."

Another clause, anticipating the Copyright Act, requires all printers "to deliver into the Librery of the Achademy, at their own charges, one copy, well bounde, of every proclamacion, or pamflette, that they shall printe."

Sir Humphrey Gilbert's manuscript "pamflette" is preserved among the Lansdowne mss. in the British Museum; it was printed in 1860, by Dr. Furnivall, for the Early English Text Society, in a volume entitled "Queen Elizabethes Achademy."

JOHN RUSSELL HAYES.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE, PA.

ATLANTIC CITY LIBRARY MEETING

The program of the 11th annual meeting of the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club, to be held at Atlantic City, March 15-16, is as follows:

First session: Hotel Chelsea, Friday, March 15, 8.30 p.m. Chairman, William Warner Bishop, president New Jersey Library Association.

Address of welcome, Hon. Franklin P. Stoy, mayor of Atlantic City.

Response by the chairman.

THE LIBRARY AS AN EDUCATIONAL FACTOR

A plea for emphasizing the human element in our libraries, the Rev. Hamilton Schuyler, D.D., member of the Board of Trustees of the Free Public Library, Trenton, N. J.

An educational work and the libraries, Miss J. M. Campbell, librarian, Free Public Library, Passaic, N. J.

The library as a factor in training for citizenship, L. Mounier, director of educational work in South Jersey colonies.

The library as the educational center of a town, Arthur E. Bostwick, New York Public Library.

Second session: Atlantic City Free Public Library, Saturday, March 16, 1907, 10.30 a.m. Chairman, John J. Macfarlane, president Pennsylvania Library Club.

Possibilities for work with children in small libraries, Miss Helen Underwood Price, Pennsylvania Free Library Commission.

How shall the library reach the workingman?

Arthur Low Bailey, librarian, Wilmington Institute Free Library, Wilmington, Del.

Some problems of library moving, Miss Isadore Gilbert Mudge, librarian, Library of Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Address, John Thomson, librarian, Free Library of Philadelphia.

Third session: Hotel Chelsea, Saturday, March 16, 1907, 8.30 p.m. Chairman, Clement Walker Andrews, president A. L. A.

Bookmaking among the Germans of Colonial Pennsylvania, Martin G. Brumbaugh, Ph.D., LL.D., superintendent of public schools, Philadelphia.

John Fitch and the Fulton centenary, Alfred M. Heston, member of the Board of Trustees of the Atlantic City Free Public Library.

Relation of the public library and a local historical society, H. E. Deats, president Flemington Library Association, and president Hunterdon County Historical Association.

Announcement of the proposed conference of the A. L. A. at Asheville, N. C., in May, 1907, F. W. Faxon, Boston Book Co., Boston, Mass.

Announcements from A. L. A. Headquarters, Edward C. Hovey, Boston, Mass.

Railroad rates and hotel rates were announced in the January LIBRARY JOURNAL. Meetings of the Executive Board and of the Council of the American Library Association will be held at the Hotel Chelsea, March 15-16.

WILLIAM WARNER BISHOP, *President New Jersey Library Association.*

MARIE L. PREVOST, *Secretary New Jersey Library Association.*

JOHN J. MACFARLANE, *President Pennsylvania Library Club.*

EDITH BRINKMANN, *Secretary Pennsylvania Library Club.*

American Library Association

President: C. W. Andrews, John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill.

Secretary: J. I. Wyer, Jr., State Library, Albany, N. Y.

Executive offices: 34 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.

ASHEVILLE CONFERENCE

No definite arrangements have been made with the railroads for the conference at Asheville, N. C. (not Nashville, Tenn., as printer and proofreader made it in the last issue), but it is intended to have a special trip down for the eastern party and another for the Chicago party.

BULLETIN

The first number of the *Bulletin* of the American Library Association appeared in January. Mr. W. C. Lane, chairman of the Publishing Board, says, under the heading

"Our object": "This first number marks, it is hoped, the beginning of a closer connection between the association and its members. The regular issue of such a *Bulletin* five or six times a year, or perhaps oftener if needed, would make it possible for the executive officers to communicate at frequent stated periods with members, and to keep them informed of action taken by the several boards and committees of the association in the intervals between meetings."

After a statement as to the need for such a publication, Mr. Lane urges all members of the A. L. A. to read each number with care, and to comply with requests made in its pages. Besides Mr. Lane's statement this number contains extracts from the proceedings of the Executive Board, an article on membership, statements about the headquarters committee, the architectural committee, the travel committee, the bookbinding committee, the bookbuying committee (including *Bulletin* no. 30), the League of Library Commissions, the Atlantic City meeting and the *A. L. A. Booklist*.

COMMITTEE ON BOOKBINDING

The principal work of the committee for the present year will be an attempt to get at the number of copies of a given book that will be wanted in a special library edition, and to induce publishers (besides the ten already reported) to adopt the specifications of the committee for the library trade. It will aid the committee greatly if all libraries will send to the chairman of the committee answers to the following questions:

1. Do you order all or nearly all the fiction recommended in the *A. L. A. Booklist*?
2. If not, do you order all the fiction recommended for small libraries?
3. Do you wait until you receive the *Booklist* before ordering, or are most of the books on your shelves when you receive it?
4. If the publishers should issue an edition specially well-bound for the use of libraries, would you order it, provided the cost of the same should not exceed \$1.10 a volume? (Orders to be sent through your regular agents.)
5. Do you duplicate largely, or do you, as a rule, get only one copy of a book?

It is especially important that all libraries send answers to these questions, for the publishers will not agree to issue a special library edition unless they are assured a sale of at least 500 copies.

The committee emphasizes the fact that in rebinding books it is not so much the cost per volume that counts as it is the proportion of cost to the number of times the book circulates before it has to be discarded. The first annual report of the committee states that 75 times is the minimum number of times a book ought to circulate after it has been rebound.

State Library Commissions

LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS: Miss Clara F. Baldwin, secretary-treasurer, St. Paul, Minn.

The midwinter meeting of the Executive Board of the League of Library Commissions was held at the office of the Library Bureau, Chicago, Jan. 3-4, 1907. There were present Miss Alice S. Tyler and Miss Margaret W. Brown, of the Iowa Commission; Mr. Henry E. Legler, Miss Mary E. Hazeltine and Miss Katharine I. MacDonald, of the Wisconsin Commission; Miss Merica Hoagland and Mr. Chalmers Hadley, of the Indiana Commission; Mr. E. H. Anderson, of the New York State Library, and Miss Clara F. Baldwin, of the Minnesota Commission.

In addition to informal discussions of many problems of commission work, the most important topic to be considered was the program for the league sessions at the Asheville conference. President C. W. Andrews, of the A. L. A., was present and gave an interesting outline of the general plan of the program committee. The league will be represented on the general program by an address on the larger scope of commission work, and will also have two separate sessions. At the first special session Miss Tyler will give the president's address, Mr. Legler will present a paper on "The library budget," and the report of the committee on state examinations and state certificates for librarians will be given. At the second session, in addition to one or two papers of general interest, there will be round table discussions on the subjects of travelling libraries and summer schools.

The report of the publication committee was presented by the chairman, Miss Hazeltine. The pamphlet on small library buildings, edited by Miss Marvin, is nearly ready for publication. The list of children's books in preparation by the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh will be adopted by the league for state use.

The committee reported progress in the preparation of the lists of foreign books recommended to small libraries for purchase. It was recommended that the league should co-operate with the publicity committee of the A. L. A. in securing suitable material for newspaper use in pushing library campaigns and also in urging better support for libraries. Mr. Hadley was asked to compile such material.

Miss Esther Crawford, editor of the forthcoming revised "List of subject headings," presented some of the problems of this work for informal discussion, and Miss Linda Clatworthy, of Dayton, Ohio, represented the O. L. A. committee on simplified cataloging.

Those attending the meeting were the guests of the Library Bureau at a charming

luncheon at the Tip-Top Café, and also spent a delightful evening at the home of Miss Irene Warren.

CLARA F. BALDWIN, *Secretary-treasurer.*

NEBRASKA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss Nellie J. Compton, secretary, University Library, Lincoln.

The third biennial report of the commission covers the two years ending Nov. 30, 1906. It opens with a brief review of the five years of progress since the creation of the commission, a record of advance in which surely the commission was a large part, although the report is too modest to state this.

The libraries established during the last two years are at Pawnee City, at Geneva, at Neligh, at Wood River, at Havelock (with a \$6000 Carnegie building), at Norfolk, at Minden and at Fairfield. Many gifts to libraries are reported.

The travelling libraries have gone to 177 different communities, in 69 counties. The 4342 volumes have circulated 32,363 times. 5160 individuals have signed applications for cards. It is recommended that books in German, Bohemian, Danish and Swedish be added to the travelling libraries.

In February, 1906, the commission issued the first number of the *Nebraska Library Bulletin*.

The resignation of Mr. J. I. Wyer, president of the commission, is recorded with expressions of appreciation for his services and regret for his loss. Miss Edna D. Bullock's resignation as secretary is also recorded, with the resolution of the commission in recognition of her fidelity, ability, industry and success.

OREGON LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss Cornelia Marvin, secretary, State Library, Olympia.

The first biennial report of the commission, covering the period from its organization in May, 1905, through October, 1906, shows a remarkable amount done in the 15 months of actual work. When the commission was brought into existence, there were but two cities besides Portland (Eugene and Salem) with free public libraries. Five towns had subscription libraries, the colleges had entirely inadequate collections, and most of the school children had access to no books but text books. The state libraries—those of the supreme court, the university, the agricultural college, the normal schools and state institutions—were unorganized. After 15 months' work by the commission there are two new free public libraries (Dallas and Baker City); the first library building outside Portland (at Eugene) is completed and the second (that of the university) is under way; every school district in the state outside the four counties which failed to make the levy has received some good books; 45 places are regular travelling library stations; the libra-

ries of the supreme court and the university are being cataloged and otherwise organized.

There are 70 cities in the state having under 500 population. For these, as for the scattered villages, the great need is travelling libraries. There are 34 cities having between 500 and 1000 population, and here the travelling library can be the experiment station for a permanent public library. It has been the plan of the commission to send travelling libraries to places having less than 500 people, and to those having a greater population only when the town or city paid \$50 toward a library to be added to the system. Four cities have so contributed during the year, and two gifts of money have been received, \$500 from Mrs. Lee Hoffman and \$1000 from Mr. W. B. Ayer, both of Portland. The commission now owns 2579 volumes.

In answer to a demand, the commission has made up a series of "debate libraries," on some 50 subjects frequently chosen for debate.

The commission has charge of the purchase of books for the school libraries to be bought with the proceeds of the county tax of 10 cents for each child of school age, made mandatory in 1905. By wisdom of choice and economy of buying the commission has made the sum (\$11,802.35 in 1906) go much farther than it would have under ordinary circumstances.

The commission has undertaken "legislative reference" work, as there was no other provision for this. In 1906 the commission conducted a summer school with a four weeks' course.

A list of the public and college libraries of the state is given. There is also a list of the commission publications, among the last of which may be noted "School circulars," no. 1-3, "What the school library means," by well-known library workers; "Suggestions on the use of the school library," and "Care of school libraries." All these are clear, practical "tracts" for the use of school authorities. The commission also issues a series of book-marks with quotations and statements about the value of books and of libraries.

There are also two lists of books for school libraries—one for elementary schools and one for high schools.

State Library Associations

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: James L. Gillis, California State Library, Sacramento.

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Alice J. Haines, California State Library, Sacramento.

The first session of the annual meeting of the California Library Association was called to order on the afternoon of Jan. 3 by President James L. Gillis, in the rooms of the Contemporary Club at Redlands. The ad-

dress of welcome was given by Hon. J. J. Suess, mayor of Redlands, who included in his address an invitation to the guests to pick oranges from his orchard during the drive on the following morning.

After responding to the mayor's address and expressing the pleasure of the association in being able to meet in Redlands, the president gave his annual report, embodying the reports of the district presidents. The plan of dividing the state into working districts, which was tried this year for the first time, has been most successful. There were held during the year seven district meetings in widely scattered parts of the state, two special meetings of the whole association, and four meetings of the executive committee. The association has grown from its 10 initial members in 1895 to a membership of 228 individuals and nine libraries, representing 45 trustees, there being a gain of 87 this year.

The report of Mr. David M. Belfrage, treasurer of the association, was then read. It showed the finances of the association to be in a satisfactory condition, there being a balance in the treasury of about one hundred dollars. Mr. James B. Stovall, chairman of the auditing committee, was delayed twelve hours on his train, and unable to present his report until the following day. In the report the committee paid high tribute to the retiring treasurer for the accuracy and neatness with which his work was done, a tribute which was warmly seconded by President Gillis.

The report of the committee on the relations between schools and libraries was presented by Chairman Charles S. Greene, it having been previously read at the meeting of the California State Teachers' Association in Fresno. The report included a general statement of the problem and some recommendations by the chairman, an account of two successful attempts at co-operation between schools and libraries by Miss Mary L. Jones, "The library and the country schools," by Miss Stella Huntington, and "The relation of libraries to public schools from the teacher's standpoint," by Miss Minnie Maher. The library portion of this committee was by vote of the association continued for another year.

The report of the committee on a list of books for children was received too late to be read at the meeting. Mr. A. C. Barker, chairman, requested that the committee be held over for another year, as owing to the stress of other duties it had been impossible for him to give adequate attention to the work of the committee. Mr. F. B. Graves, chairman of the committee on publications, sent a report recommending that the association issue a yearbook on the plan of the yearbook of the American Library Association and that the work be done by the secretary of the association. The recommendation was referred to the executive committee.

The vote on the amendments to the constitution submitted at the special meeting held in Sacramento Oct. 29 was then taken and the amendments adopted. The principal changes are a provision for admitting non-library workers into the association by vote of the executive committee instead of the whole association, and for combining into one the offices of secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Charles S. Greene of the nominating committee presented the following ticket for the ensuing year: president, James L. Gillis, California State Library; vice-president, Melvin G. Dodge, Stanford University Library; secretary-treasurer, Miss Alice J. Haines, California State Library.

The meeting then adjourned until the following afternoon.

The first speaker of the second session was Mr. A. K. Smiley, the venerable founder of the A. K. Smiley Public Library of Redlands. Mr. Smiley spoke of the importance of the work of the public library, which he considered second in importance only to the public schools, and told of the interest he and his brother had always taken in promoting the welfare of libraries. Lake Mohonk was the first hotel to include reference books and reading rooms as one of its regular features.

Mr. Charles S. Greene gave a talk on some impressions of his visit to the Narragansett Pier meeting of the American Library Association. Mrs. Charles F. Schwan, a trustee of the Pomona Public Library, read a paper on "The duties of a trustee."

Vice-president Melvin G. Dodge then took the chair and introduced Mr. Ernest Bruncken of the California State Library, who read a paper on "The work of the legislative reference department of the California State Library."

Election of officers followed. The secretary was instructed to cast a blanket ballot for the ticket presented at the first session.

Mr. Charles F. Lummis, chairman of the committee on resolutions, presented the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The California Library Association was invited to visit the city of Riverside as guests of the Board of Library Trustees and the Public Library of the city of Riverside, and was made to feel the bounteous hospitality of the city as represented by its library interests, therefore be it

Resolved, That the California Library Association tender the Board of Library Trustees, librarian and assistants of the city of Riverside a hearty vote of thanks; and

Whereas, The Board of Library Trustees of the A. K. Smiley Public Library, the librarian and her assistants, the ladies of the Contemporary Club, and the Board of Trade of the city of Redlands have made the welcome of the California Library Association most cordial and their entertainment delightful and profitable,

Be it Resolved, Therefore, that the California Library Association tender the Board of Library Trustees of the A. K. Smiley Public Library, the librarian and her assistants, the members of the Contemporary Club, and the Board of Trade of the city of Redlands a unanimous vote of thanks.

Be it Resolved, Further, that the cordial thanks

of the association be tendered the city of Pasadena and its Public Library for the hospitality pledged us to-morrow; and that the thanks of the association be tendered the Public Libraries and Boards of Trade of Long Beach and Los Angeles for their invitations, with sincere regrets that the breaking up of the gathering will make it impossible to enjoy these proffered courtesies.

Whereas, The A. L. A. has thus far held 28 annual conferences all in cities which, though widely separated in miles, share the dominant climatic features of the United States. No conference has ever been held in that enormous area known as the Southwest, which is the American Palestine or Egypt; the New World type of the arid lands in which originated the greatest religion, the greatest architecture, the greatest art, the greatest literature and the beginnings of music; and

Whereas, A conference in Los Angeles would therefore give the A. L. A. an entirely new geographical experience, delegates would pass through what was less than half a century ago known as the "Great American Desert;" through the oldest and most romantic region of human occupancy, historic or pre-historic, in the United States; through a geological relief-map which has no counterpart in the New World; and, at the end, what Charles Dudley Warner called "Our Italy," with its unique wonders and charms. Arrangements could be made for stop-over visits to the ancient Pueblo civilization of the Southwest; the petrified forests of Arizona; the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, and many other things not only interesting, but absolutely unlike the beautiful scenes offered by every other region in which the association has hitherto held its conferences.

Be it resolved, Therefore, that the California Library Association earnestly requests the council of the American Library Association to fix upon Los Angeles as the meeting place of the 30th Annual Conference to be held in 1908, and hereby pledges itself to use every effort to render such gathering the most memorable and useful in the history of the association.

After the adjournment of the general session the meeting of trustees was held. Mr. Kirke W. Field, trustee of the A. K. Smiley Public Library, acted as chairman and Mrs. Beatrice S. Schwan of the Pomona Public Library, as secretary.

Lyman Evans of the Riverside Public Library spoke briefly on "Art in the library." Rev. Charles Pease, president of the Long Beach Public Library board of trustees, told of the division of labor among the members of the board. Charles S. Greene, trustee of the California State Library, advocated inter-library loans and liberal advertising of a library's resources. Mrs. Schwan spoke of the co-operation between school and library in Pomona.

A trustees' section of the association was formed and the following officers chosen: president, Vincent Neale, trustee of San Rafael Public Library; vice-president, Charles S. Greene of Oakland; secretary, Mrs. Beatrice S. Schwan of Pomona.

One of the most interesting and profitable features of the meeting was the illustrative exhibit of library methods, which was arranged by Miss Mabel E. Prentiss, one of the state library organizers. Mrs. Alice G. Whitbeck, children's librarian of the Berkeley Public Library, told a story to a group of interested auditors to illustrate the method of conducting the story hour in her library. The

following is a list of the exhibits and exhibitors:

Advertising the Library, Mr. F. B. Graves, librarian Alameda Public Library; Binding, Miss Elizabeth H. Fargo, librarian Los Angeles Normal School; Children's work, Story hour and administration of children's room, Mrs. Alice G. Whitbeck, Children's librarian Berkeley Public Library; Selection of books, Miss Mae D. Blanchard, Children's librarian Los Angeles Public Library; Picture bulletins, Miss Clara C. Field, Orange; Documents—their selection and practical use, Miss Mamie Bennett, Principal documents department, Los Angeles Public Library; Economics, Miss Carrie S. Waters, Librarian San Bernardino Public Library; Foreign books in public libraries, Mr. J. E. Goodwin, supervisor of stacks, Stanford University Library; Guides to book selection, Miss Sarah M. Jacobus, librarian Pomona Public Library; How and where to buy books, Mr. L. W. Ripley, librarian Sacramento Public Library; How to order and how to use Library of Congress printed cards, Mrs. Francis B. Linn, librarian Santa Barbara Public Library; Labeling, arranged by Mr. R. C. Woodmansee, assistant, University of California Library, in charge of Miss Jean D. Baird, librarian Fresno Public Library; Local history collections, Miss Nellie M. Russ, librarian Pasadena Public Library; Mending books, Mrs. Henrietta M. Faulder, librarian Covina Public Library; Reference work, Miss Anna McC. Beckley, principal, reference department, Los Angeles Public Library; Work with schools, Miss Margaret E. Dold, librarian Hanford Public Library; California State Library, Books for the blind, Forms and blanks, Furniture and Fixings, library buildings; in charge of Miss Mabel E. Prentiss, and Traveling library, in charge of Mrs. Lillian S. Wells, librarian Glendale Free Library.

The annual dinner was held on the evening of Jan. 4, about 70 guests being present. At the close of the dinner President Gillis announced the appointment of the new district officers as follows: First district, Miss Susan T. Smith, librarian of the Chico Normal School Library; second district, Mrs. Alice G. Whitbeck, children's librarian, Berkeley Public Library; third district, Miss Margaret Dold, librarian of Hanford Public Library; fourth district, Mrs. Charles F. Schwan, trustee of Pomona Public Library.

The first speaker of the evening, Hon. J. J. Suess, was then introduced by President Gillis, who acted as toastmaster. Mr. Suess spoke of the pleasure it had been to the people of Redlands to entertain the association and suggested the desirability of forming historical museums in connection with libraries, especially in the newer communities. Mr. A. K. Smiley, the next speaker, gave the desirable qualifications of a librarian. Mr.

Irving B. Richman, trustee of the Public Library of Muscatine, Iowa, was present as the guest of the association and spoke of the need of economizing space in the modern public library, and the danger of accumulating, in the zeal for forming local history collections, almost worthless material to the exclusion of matter of real value. A plea for increased appropriations for the State Library was made by Mr. Charles S. Greene, librarian of the Oakland Public Library and trustee of the State Library. Unless the present legislature grants an increased appropriation the library will not only be unable to extend its activities but will be obliged to withdraw from some of the work it has already undertaken. Mr. Charles F. Lummis, librarian of the Los Angeles Public Library, spoke of the benefits derived from meetings of library associations and said that such meetings helped solve the problem of how to be human though librarians. Vice-President Melvin G. Dodge, librarian of Stanford University, enumerated the things, material and immaterial, which he hoped to take with him as the result of the meeting. The last speaker was Dr. George E. Gates, president of Pomona College, who held that the chief mission of librarians in a community was to disseminate true sentiment as opposed to sentimentality. The motion to adjourn brought to a close one of the most interesting and profitable meetings in the history of the association.

The social features of the meeting began on the morning of Jan. 3, when the main body of delegates arrived in Los Angeles and were welcomed at the station by Miss Sarah M. Jacobus, librarian of the Pomona Public Library, and Miss Nellie M. Russ, librarian of the Pasadena Public Library. At Riverside the party went to the Public Library and were received by Mr. H. L. Carnahan, trustee, and Miss Margaret Kyle, librarian of the library. After inspecting the building, one of the most beautiful and artistic in the state, the delegates were taken for luncheon to the Hotel Glenwood.

The evening was devoted to a reception given to the association by the members of the Contemporary Club, of Redlands, in the rooms of their beautiful clubhouse. In the receiving party were Mrs. Harriet Shepard, vice-president of the club; Miss Antoinette Humphreys, librarian of the A. K. Smiley Public Library, and Mr. Charles Putnam, president of the board of trustees. Nearly 200 guests were present, and altogether the occasion was a memorable one.

Those who were privileged to take the drive given the delegates Friday morning by the members of the board of trade will not soon forget the experience. The use of the automobiles was in each case given by the owners, citizens of Redlands. The route selected was over the Sunset Drive and Smiley Heights. The day was an ideal one, and the

sight of orange orchards yellow with fruit, the encircling snow-capped mountains glistening in the sun, the beautiful views at each turn of the winding road, made a combination of rare beauty that perhaps nowhere else in the world could be seen in such perfection.

Saturday morning about 20 of the delegates took advantage of the invitation of the Pasadena board of trade to visit their city, the party being conducted by Miss Russ. Arriving at Pasadena the guests were received by Miss Anna L. Meeker and Mr. J. W. Wood, trustees of the public library, and luncheon was served in the beautiful Japanese tea room of the Kuranaga Café. After luncheon a visit was made to the Public Library, where Mr. Wood made a short address of welcome, and spoke of the pride which the citizens of Pasadena felt in the library and the library staff. It had been the intention of the board of trade to give the guests a drive about the city, but the rain prevented. After enjoying the hospitality of the library the delegates left for Los Angeles, where they separated for their homeward ways, each carrying with him a grateful memory of the hospitality of Southern California.

The Long Beach Chamber of Commerce sent an invitation to the association to visit Long Beach Monday, Jan. 7. It was purposed to give the visitors a trolley ride of 15 miles along the surf, the ride to be followed by a fish dinner. As most of the delegates were obliged to return earlier, it was impossible to accept this invitation, but it was declined with great regret.

The Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles sent through Mr. Lummis an invitation to the association to visit the public library and take a trolley ride about the city on Sunday afternoon, but this invitation, too, it was impossible to accept. Mr. Lummis invited the librarians present at the meeting to visit him at his home Sunday afternoon, an invitation which was accepted by President Gillis and several others. A special number of *Notes of California Librarians* is to be issued in February, in which the papers read at the meeting will be printed in full, together with the new constitution and other material relating to the association.

MARY L. SUTLIFF, Secretary.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: George F. Bowerman, Public Library.

Secretary: Earl G. Swem, Library of Congress.

Treasurer: Harold T. Doutherty, Library of Congress.

The 96th regular meeting was held in the lecture room of the Public Library Dec. 12, 1906. The reading of the annual reports of the secretary and treasurer was postponed until the meeting in January. The regular

order of business was abandoned in order to devote all the time to the lecture of the evening on "The Library of Harvard University," by Mr. William C. Lane, its librarian. The lecture began with an account of John Harvard, and of the founding of the university and its library. The development of the library was traced to the present time, with description of the buildings in which it has been located, of its librarians, of its catalogs, of some of the more interesting books of the early times, and of its general policy in connection with the work of the university. Much new information concerning the library in the 17th and 18th centuries was presented. The lecture was illustrated by the stereopticon, the views including pictures of buildings, portraits of benefactors and officials of the library and university, reproductions of documentary material and of the title-pages of early catalogs and characteristic books. Many members of the Harvard Club of Washington were present to share with the association the evening's pleasure.

The following officers were elected for the year 1907: president, George F. Bowerman, librarian, Public Library; 1st vice-president, C. H. Hastings, Library of Congress; 2d vice-president, Miss C. R. Barnett, Department of Agriculture Library; secretary, Earl G. Swem, Library of Congress; treasurer, Henry S. Parsons, Public Documents Library; executive committee, A. F. W. Schmidt, librarian, George Washington University; Miss Sara G. Hyde, Library Geological Survey; W. D. Horgan, librarian, Naval Observatory.

The 97th regular meeting was held Jan. 9 in the children's room of the Public Library, with about 50 present and President Bowerman in the chair. After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting the secretary announced the resignation of the treasurer, Mr. Henry S. Parsons. The executive committee presented the name of Mr. Harold T. Doutherty, of the Library of Congress, and he was elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. Weeks made a motion, which was adopted, that, upon the approval of the executive committee, the secretary and treasurer should be allowed to engage and pay for assistance in their work, when necessary.

The program consisted of papers concerning the library of the Department of Agriculture and some of its branch libraries, the initial paper being given by Miss Josephine A. Clark, librarian of the department. The library dates from 1839, when an agricultural division was created in the Patent Office, under the Department of State. In 1869, seven years after the formation of the present Department of Agriculture, the library contained about 1000 volumes. In 1871 the library was deemed of sufficient size for the appointment of a librarian, and from then its growth increased until in 1889 it contained 20,000 volumes. During the summer of 1889

Mr. W. I. Fletcher, librarian of Amherst College, prepared an original scheme of classification for the library, the application of which he superintended for a short time. Mr. W. P. Cutter, appointed librarian in 1893, made the library more available, introduced modern methods, arranged a reading room, filled up fragmentary sets, and instituted a dictionary catalog, so that the library was made "a working laboratory instead of a miscellaneous storehouse." Under Mr. Cutter the various libraries of the several bureaus were brought under the control of the department librarian. Miss Clark succeeded Mr. Cutter in 1901. The library now contains over 93,000 books and pamphlets, about one-third of which are in the branch libraries of various bureaus located at a distance from the main library. The dictionary catalog contains over 160,000 cards. The library has purchased two special collections, Franz Baur's library on forestry and Professor Riley's collection on entomology. The library began to publish in 1894 a bulletin and in 1900 index cards to department publications, and later cards for three foreign agricultural periodicals. The annual appropriation has increased from \$1000 in 1871 to \$25,880 in 1906. At present all publications, with the exception of law books for the forest service, are purchased by the department librarian.

Miss Barnett read Miss Stockbridge's paper on the "Work in the branch Library of Forest Service."

"An interesting part of the work of this library is the care of a collection of 25,000 mounted photographs illustrating forest conditions, forest trees, and the various problems with which the forest service is dealing. Most of these pictures are taken by the members of the service in connection with their field investigations, while many have been procured by purchase, exchange, or donation." The mounted photographs are classified according to watersheds, of which there are 147. Each is then given a letter and number from the Cutter author table, from the name of the place in which it was taken, followed by the initial of the author. The photographs are used for illustrating the reports of the members of the service, magazine and newspaper articles, and lectures promoting interest in forestry, for educational work in school and college, for forest study, etc. During the year ending June 30, 1906, 1677 mounted prints were given away for educational purposes. A collection of about 4000 lantern slides made from the service negatives is kept on file in the library. These are for use of the service, and for persons desiring to use them in lecturing on forestry. Last year the service loaned 3355 slides. Sometimes one-fourth of the collection is out at one time.

Mrs. B. O. Rogers, librarian of the Bureau of Animal Industry, stated that the library

consists of about 8000 volumes and about 260 periodicals devoted to the subjects of veterinary science, medicine, bacteriology, chemistry, and allied sciences. At present articles in about a dozen periodicals and certain marked articles in others are indexed. A comprehensive index to veterinary science and allied subjects has been maintained for many years, including very specific and technical subjects pertaining to the work of the bureau.

The taxonomic section of the branch library in the Bureau of Plant Industry was described by Miss Marjorie Warner, librarian in charge of the collection. It contains about 2800 books and 2500 pamphlets, of which about four-fifths are botanical. About 300 serials are handled. The catalog is designed to incorporate all the titles on botany and related subjects to be found in the libraries of the city, and though by no means complete, there are about 20,000 author cards, including many index entries.

The entomological collection was described by Miss Colcord, librarian in charge. This special library contains about 4000 books and 6000 pamphlets. The subject of economic entomology has a notable representation in this library, it being considered by entomologists the best known. The collection of books on agriculture numbers about 400. The late Dr. C. V. Riley, at one time entomologist of the department, did much in beginning this collection, and after his death his private library was purchased by the department library. In addition to the catalog for books and pamphlets, one is maintained for the special subject of economic entomology, the references being taken from books, periodicals, newspapers or from any source affording information relative to the subject. Another subject catalog consisting of the entomological cards published by the Concilium Bibliographicum in Zurich is maintained.

The branch library of the Bureau of Plant Industry was briefly described by Miss Oberly, librarian in charge. This library contains about 3000 books and pamphlets. As in the other branch libraries, the indexing of special periodicals pertaining to the work of the bureau is considered of first importance. About 40 periodicals are filed in the library and 123 others are received for articles of special interest in connection with investigations in progress by the bureau.

At the conclusion of the reading of the papers, there was considerable discussion in regard to various methods employed. The meeting adjourned at 10 P.M.

EARL G. SWEM, *Secretary*.

FLORIDA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: George B. Utley, Free Public Library, Jacksonville.

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Mollie B. Gibson, Free Public Library, Jacksonville.

The annual meeting of the association was

held at St. Augustine, Dec. 28-29, in conjunction with the meetings of the Florida Educational Association. Owing to the fact that two of the library association addresses were delivered before the main assembly of the educational association, only a short session was held as a separate section.

On Friday morning Dr. Lincoln Hulley, president of the Stetson University, delivered an able address on "The library as an educational factor." Dr. Hulley said that the library must not dominate the attention of children to the injury of their school work, even though the books they read be good books, that its use in connection with schools and colleges was very valuable and rapidly becoming more so, that the library method of study was deservedly taking the place of the textbook method. He urged Florida teachers to assist all they could in advancing library interests in their communities.

Saturday morning a paper was read before the main assembly by Miss Mollie B. Gibson, children's librarian in the Jacksonville Public Library. Miss Gibson based her remarks chiefly on experiences in actual library work among the children in the Jacksonville library. She said that children, when properly directed in their reading, could easily be helped in character forming and in being made better citizens of the future; that the librarian was often in a better position to mold the child than the teacher, because the school work was compulsory, and that of the library was voluntary. She gave several excellent illustrations which had come within her experience, where children had become much better readers and more thoughtful students because of the influence of the public library.

Following the general session Saturday morning a brief meeting was held, at which the vice-president, Mr. W. D. Carn, of Ocala, presided. Mr. George B. Utley, librarian of the Jacksonville Public Library, gave a short talk on the subject of "Organizing a small library," urging the teachers to take up the work in their respective sections, and to secure free libraries in the towns wherever possible. The annual election of officers was held, with the following result: president, George B. Utley, Jacksonville Public Library; vice-president, J. W. Simmons, of Orlando; secretary and treasurer, Miss Mollie B. Gibson, of the Jacksonville Public Library. The report of the president had, in the absence of the president from the state, been prepared by the executive committee, and was read at this meeting. This gave a history of the library movement in Florida, and an account of present conditions. Among other things it said:

"It is a mark of progress that we are here met as a library association. For the first time in the history of the library movement this state has a library association meeting, in which a prearranged program is presented, which, although not elaborate, is, we hope, the forerunner of better times and greater activity."

"There has been no phenomenal progress along library lines in the state in the past year, but there has at least been no retrogression, and in some quarters considerable advance has been made."

GEORGIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: Mrs. E. B. Heard, Elberton.

Secretary-treasurer: Anne Wallace, Carnegie Library, Atlanta.

The Georgia Library Association held its sixth annual meeting in the class room of the Southern Library School, Carnegie Library of Atlanta, Jan. 25-26.

The first session was held on Friday afternoon at 3, and was called to order by the secretary, Miss Anne Wallace, who introduced the new president, Mrs. Eugene B. Heard. Mrs. Heard had been appointed by the executive committee to fill the unexpired term of the late president, Walter B. Hill.

Mrs. Heard then presented her address, which set forth in detail the work of the association for the past year, and laid stress on the need for well selected and annotated lists for young people. The program of the afternoon, which was devoted to the history of the American Library Association, and its approaching conference at Asheville, N. C., was then carried out, the following members and visitors taking part in the discussion: Dr. J. H. T. McPherson, of the University of Georgia; Mrs. A. S. Ross, Charlotte, N. C.; Miss Margaret Dunlap, of Chattanooga, Tenn.; Miss Laura Hammond, of the Georgia School of Technology; Miss Elfrida Everhart, reference librarian, Carnegie Library of Atlanta; Mrs. Percival Sneed, of the Georgia Library Commission; Mrs. E. G. McCabe, of the Atlanta Woman's Club.

The association authorized the executive committee to issue circulars advertising the Asheville meeting of the A. L. A. among the Georgia librarians.

Immediately after the afternoon session tea was served by the members of the Southern Library School, and this informal reception in the cosy class-room, appropriately decorated, and by the light of an open fire, was greatly enjoyed.

The second session was called to order by the vice-president, Dr. J. H. T. McPherson, at 10 a.m. Saturday.

The first subject on the program was "The various activities of a modern library commission," and was presented by Mrs. J. K. Ottley, secretary of the Georgia Library Commission, who outlined the work being done in other states by active commissions. Mrs. Eugene Heard then spoke of the traveling library system which is being operated by the Seaboard Air Line, and Mrs. Sneed told of the work being done by the Georgia Library Commission. Under the auspices of the commission she is preparing a handbook of the libraries of Georgia, which will also include the Georgia library laws and the his-

tory of the State Association and Commission.

Miss Wallace then conducted a round table on the organization of a small library, and Miss Rankin opened an interesting discussion on technical library work.

Immediately after adjournment the members of the association were entertained at luncheon at the Capital City Club.

The following officers were elected: Mrs. Eugene B. Heard, Elberton, president; Dr. J. H. McPherson, professor of history, University of Georgia, Athens, 1st vice-president; Mrs. J. K. Ottley, Atlanta, 2d vice-president; Hon. Elmore Twitty, Brunswick, 3d vice-president; Miss Anne Wallace, librarian Carnegie Library, Atlanta, secretary and treasurer. ANNE WALLACE, *Secretary*.

ILLINOIS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: Henry C. Remann, Lincoln Library, Springfield.

Secretary: Miss Frances Simpson, University of Illinois Library, Urbana.

Treasurer: Miss Jane Hubbell, Public Library, Rockford.

A meeting of the council of the association was held Nov. 30, at the John Crerar Library, the members attending being President C. J. Barr, Miss Mary B. Lindsay, Miss Jane Hubbell, Mrs. Alice G. Evans and Miss Frances Simpson. The council voted to accept the resignation of Mr. Barr, and elected Henry C. Remann, Lincoln Library, Springfield, to the vacant office. Ange V. Miller, Illinois Normal University, Normal, was elected to the office of vice-president, left vacant by the election of Mr. Remann.

The executive board voted to accept the invitation from the Withers Public Library, and the state meeting will therefore be held at Bloomington, Feb. 21-23.

FRANCES SIMPSON, *Secretary*.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

President: George H. Tripp, Free Public Library, New Bedford.

Secretary: Miss Louisa M. Hooper, Public Library, Brookline.

Treasurer: Miss Mary E. Robbins, Simmons College, Boston.

The 64th meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club was held in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, Jan. 17, 1907.

At the morning session Mr. William L. Sayer, the editor of the New Bedford *Evening Standard*, read a paper on "Improper inducements to read books;" Dr. Horace G. Wadlin, of the Boston Public Library, and Miss Ethelred Abbot, of the Wellesley College Art Library, papers on "How to buy photographs," and Mr. Sam Walter Foss, of Somerville, and Miss Lizzie A. Williams, of Malden, papers on "What the library can do to help the Sunday-school."

It was voted to publish at the expense of the club the information contained in Mr. Wadlin's and Miss Abbot's papers, giving the

names and addresses of firms, both in this country and abroad, from whom photographs and process pictures can be obtained.

At the Round Table in the afternoon the following questions were considered:

Work with children

1. Is it desirable to have an age limit for the children's room? If so, what age?

2. What shall be done with young people apparently too old for the children's room, and yet who do not behave properly in the adult reading-room?

3. Is it wise to keep the children's room open in the evening in a suburban town?

Does it encourage the children to stay out when they should be in bed?

4. Does a lavatory for children work well in a library?

The discussion was opened by Miss Perry, of Fairhaven, who was followed by Miss Newton, of Arlington; a report was also read from Miss Partridge, of Morse Institute, Natick.

Cash accounts

Has any method or system been devised which will keep straight the cash account at the delivery desk, to insure the record of fines, etc., and the giving of correct change?

Discussion opened by Miss Forrest, of Milton.

Charging systems

What is the best charging system for the medium-sized, or larger small library? That is, what are the advantages of the Browne or the Newark pocket system, or any other over the temporary slip system?

The discussion was opened by Miss Brown, of Brookline, in favor of the Newark system; Miss Ainsworth, of Hyde Park, followed, speaking in favor of a modified Browne, and Miss Kirkland, of Lexington, spoke in favor of still another modification of the Browne system.

Inks and shellacs

Has any one found varnishing or shellacing books satisfactory? If so, what material did he use, and did it not crack or spot when wet?

Discussion opened by Miss Keyes, of Lancaster, followed by Miss Perry, of Fairhaven.

Fine notices

How many libraries use postal cards for fine notices?

What forms are used?

How soon is the notification sent and what is the wording of it?

Is a second, sterner notice sent if the book is not returned in a given time?

Discussion opened by Mr. Tripp, of New Bedford, followed by Mr. Jones, of Salem, Miss Williams, of Malden, and many others. From the original questions the discussion led to the amount per day charged for fines, amount of time allowed for return of book, etc.

Work with women's and other local clubs

Methods of work, etc.?

Discussion opened by Miss Wheeler, of Leominster, followed by Miss Sornborger, of Hopedale.

GERTRUDE E. FORREST, *Recorder*.

MONTANA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: Granville Stuart, Public Library, Butte.

Secretary-treasurer: Miss Elizabeth McCord, Public Library, Bozeman.

The second meeting of the association was held Dec. 26-27, in Butte. The Montana State Teachers' Association was in session at the same time. Some fourteen members met in several interesting sessions. On Dec. 27 the principal address was by President J. M. Hamilton, of the Agricultural College, Bozeman, on "The library interests of the state." There was free discussion by many of the librarians present.

At a business meeting the officers as given in the November LIBRARY JOURNAL were re-elected. A constitution and by-laws were adopted. The conference closed with a dinner at the Thornton Hotel, in which librarians and teachers joined, there being 50 present.

TENNESSEE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: G. H. Baskette, Nashville.

Secretary-treasurer: Miss Mary Hannah Johnson, Carnegie Library, Nashville.

The third annual meeting of the association was held Jan. 16-17 in the Carnegie Library of Nashville. The association was welcomed by Professor H. C. Weber, superintendent of city schools, in an address in which he referred in glowing terms to the benefits of library co-operation with the public schools of Nashville. The response was made by President Baskette. Sessions of the association, which were well attended, were held in the morning and afternoon of each day, and on Wednesday evening a joint session with the Tennessee Public School Officers Association was held. Among the excellent papers read at the meetings were the following: "The library story hour," by Mrs. Katharine P. Wright; "Magazines and newspapers," by Miss Jennie F. Lauderdale; "Reference room work," by Miss Mary C. Maury; "Work of Tennessee women's clubs," by Mrs. W. D. Beard; "The library and the public," by Miss Margaret McE. Kercheval.

At the joint meeting of the public school officers and librarians Miss Mary R. Skeffington, state librarian, read a paper on "Travelling school libraries," Dr. J. B. Wharey, of the Peabody College of Teachers, read a paper on "Modern teaching and the library," and Mr. G. H. Baskette delivered an address on "The democracy of education," emphasizing the library as a means of meeting the broader needs of general education. Bishop Thomas F. Gailor made an eloquent

speech on "Education and the library," and Rev. A. E. Clement read a paper on "The church's help in general education." This meeting was largely attended and enthusiastic.

At the Thursday morning session of the association Mr. John Trotwood Moore, the author, delivered an interesting address on "Southern authorship," and Professor Wycliffe Rose gave a masterly discourse on the "Meaning of education."

At the afternoon session there was a symposium on "Library legislation" and the substance of several needed laws was unanimously recommended for passage by the Tennessee legislature. President Baskette gave an account of the successful formation of a "Department of libraries" of the Southern Educational Association at Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 29, 1906, and explained the character and purpose of the organization, which had been approved by so many southern librarians in the preliminary correspondence, and which met with such earnest support by the educators. The library association unanimously approved the movement.

Owing to the regretted absence of Miss Mary Hannah Johnson, the secretary, Miss Sabra Vought, of Knoxville, acted as secretary pro tem.

The following were elected officers of the association for the ensuing year: president, G. H. Baskette, of Nashville; 1st vice-president, Charles D. Johnston, of Memphis; 2d vice-president, Miss Mary R. Skeffington, of Nashville; 3d vice-president, Miss Sabra Vought, of Knoxville; secretary and treasurer, Miss Mary Hannah Johnson, of Nashville. SABRA VOUGHT, *Secretary pro tem.*

Library Clubs

THE CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

President: C. B. Roden, Public Library.
Secretary: Miss E. G. Smith, John Crerar Library.

Treasurer: H. L. Leupp, University of Chicago Library.

The annual social meeting of the club was held on the evening of Jan. 10 in the directors' rooms of the Chicago Public Library. Mr. Roden announced that this meeting was in part a celebration of the 15th anniversary of the first regular meeting of the club, which was held Jan. 8, 1892. He gave a very brief account of what the club had done during these 15 years, speaking especially of Mr. Poole, its first president, and of the club's publications, the "Union list of serials" and the "Handbook of Chicago libraries."

The first number on the program was given by Mr. Barr, who played one of McDowell's sea pieces. It was an unusual pleasure to hear a librarian at the piano, and Mr. Barr's music was warmly applauded. By the time Miss Helen Bagley had sung twice on the

program the club decided that more than one librarian was versatile. Miss Jessie Harding, of the Anna Morgan School, gave a series of delightfully entertaining monologues: An incident of the French market and Women we sometimes meet; In a shoe shop; At the village sewing society, and On a suburban train. Miss Roden very generously played twice, Godard's Fourth Barcarolle Mazurka and two numbers of McDowell's fireside tales. After the program ice cream and cake were served and the hall adjoining was opened for dancing. The attendance was 85.

ELLEN GARFIELD SMITH, *Secretary.*

INDIANAPOLIS LIBRARY CLUB

Steps for the organization of the Indianapolis Library Club were taken at a largely attended meeting of library workers at the Indianapolis Commercial Club on Jan. 16. It is proposed to organize a club for benefits which will result from the discussion of library questions and to bring the various library interests in Indianapolis into closer touch. A committee was appointed consisting of Mr. D. C. Brown, Miss Jessie Allen, Miss Merica Hoagland, Miss E. G. Browning and Mr. Chalmers Hadley to outline the constitution and prepare the way for a permanent organization. Preceding the business session, Miss Lovina Knowlton, formerly of the Gertrude Stiles Bindery, gave an interesting talk on famous binders and their work. A collection of beautiful plates illustrating famous bindings was loaned by the Newark, N. J., Public Library.

Notable books of the holiday season were discussed by Miss Anna R. Phelps, and a display of attractive new books was made by the Bobbs-Merrill Publishing Co. Among the library institutions represented were the Indianapolis Public Library, Winona Technical Institute Library and Library School, Public Library Commission, Indiana State Library, Butler College Library and the Indianapolis Kindergarten Training School Library. There are about 100 library workers in Indianapolis eligible for membership in the library club. It is planned to hold the club meetings monthly.

NEW YORK AND LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUBS

The second joint meeting of the two clubs was held on the evening of Jan. 10 in the auditorium of the Twenty-third street branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. The members of the two clubs showed their appreciation of the pleasure in store for them in a paper from Mr. Edwin H. Anderson, director of the New York State Library, by the large attendance of nearly 200. A brief business meeting for the New York club was held, at which five new members were elected, four resignations accepted, the dinner committee appointed, and for the Long Island Club the appointment of the nominating committee announced.

Dr. Billings then introduced Mr. Anderson, who spoke on "Children and the public library." Mr. Anderson's long experience as head of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, where so much effective work in this direction has been done, made his talk of especial value. After outlining the history of the work and describing some of the methods employed in various parts of the country, Mr. Anderson showed some very interesting lantern slides of buildings, rooms, story hour groups and home library groups.

After a vote of thanks to the directors and officers of the association for their most generous hospitality, the meeting adjourned to the club rooms on the third floor, where the social side of the occasion was greatly enjoyed.

Alice Wilde, Secretary N. Y. L. C.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB

President: John J. Macfarlane, Library of the Commercial Museum, Philadelphia.

Secretary: Miss Edith Brinkmann, H. Josephine Widener Branch, Free Library of Philadelphia.

Treasurer: Miss Bertha S. Wetzell, Library Company of Philadelphia.

The second meeting of the season was held on Monday evening, Jan. 14, at the West Philadelphia branch of the Free Library. The president announced that the 11th annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club and the New Jersey Library Association would be held at the Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, N. J., on March 15-16, 1907, and that the same hotel rates as those secured for 1905 and 1906 had been promised for this year.

Mr. Thomson announced that the bindery exhibit arranged by the Free Public Library of Newark, N. J., would be brought to Philadelphia and placed on view in the library of the Drexel Institute for about three weeks, beginning Jan. 22. A meeting will be arranged in connection with this exhibition, which will be addressed by Mr. Gilbert D. Emerson, binder for the Free Library of Philadelphia, and others.

Mr. Macfarlane introduced the speaker of the evening, Miss L. E. Stearns, Library Visitor, Wisconsin Free Library Commission, who read a bright and entertaining paper entitled "Regulate your hurry." After an amusing sketch of the mad rush of American life, Miss Stearns showed how this unceasing activity has affected the requirements for modern librarianship, inasmuch as the head of a library to-day must be primarily a business man, endowed with executive ability. The record of many physical breakdowns recently reported in the library world moved the speaker to advise her hearers to regulate their hurry, and to arrange for changes of occupation and for leisure periods by which recuperation might be afforded. Miss Stearns's stories and illustrations were apt and amusing, and some of her hits were palpable.

At the conclusion of Miss Stearns' paper a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered the speaker. The meeting was then adjourned. A very pleasant half hour was spent in the reception and tea which followed, during which an opportunity was given to inspect the new building of the West Philadelphia branch, the first of those erected through the gift of Mr. Andrew Carnegie to the Free Library of Philadelphia.

EDITH BRINKMANN, Secretary.

Library Schools and Training Classes

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS.

The winter term began Jan. 7, 1907. Besides the technical subjects, "Loan systems," "Book numbers and shelf listing," and "Cataloging," a course in "Planning and equipment of children's rooms" has been begun, which includes drawing plans of libraries with especial attention to the needs of the children's room. The course in "Literature for children" is continued throughout the year.

The new year brought much of interest from outside. Miss L. E. Stearns gave six interesting lectures, Jan. 8-12, on the following subjects: "Library spirit," "Library beautiful," "Problem of the girl," "Problem of the boy," "Regulate your hurry," and "Some western phases of library work."

Miss Sara Cone Bryant gave a most delightful story hour on Jan. 16 to 400 little children who came from 10 schools after school hours to the East Liberty Branch Library to hear her. The training school enjoyed this as much as the children, not only for the stories themselves, but also for the simplicity and charm of presentation. Miss Bryant also gave two lectures on the evenings of Jan. 16 and 17 in the Carnegie Lecture Hall on "How to tell children's stories" and "Uses of story telling in grades 1-5." To these, principals and teachers of the city schools were invited.

FRANCES JENKINS OLCOTT, Director.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Through the kindness of Mr. John Thomson, an arrangement has been made by which the students of the library school will have practical experience in the new branches of the Free Library of Philadelphia. Each student will be assigned definite time every week for service in the Free Library. The students will thus be given an opportunity to observe the many problems that arise in branch libraries.

The annual reception of the graduates to the new class was held in November in the picture gallery of the Institute. The entertainment was made to center around art. A very enjoyable evening was spent by students,

graduates and staff. Miss Mary Hey Shaffner is the president of the Graduates' Association for the coming year.

The lectures thus far given by outside librarians are as follows:

On Nov. 28, Miss Anne Wallace, of Atlanta, visited the school and talked to the class on the work of the American Library Association.

On Jan. 8, Miss Sarah C. N. Bogle, class of 1904, visited the school and spoke to the class of her experiences in organizing the library of Juniata College, Huntingdon, which will soon occupy its new building. Her talk was practical and suggestive.

On Jan. 14-15, Miss Lutie E. Stearns, of Wisconsin, gave two interesting talks to the class. Her first talk was on "Some western experiences" and the second on the "Problem of the girl." The students also had the privilege of hearing her address before the Pennsylvania Library Club on "Regulate your hurry."

Miss Kroeger is giving a series of lectures on reference work to some of the assistants of the Free Library and the University of Pennsylvania. There are 22 assistants taking this course.

The binding exhibit which Mr. John Cotton Dana, of Newark, has been so kindly lending to public libraries, has reached the Institute library, where it is on exhibition in the music library. As the students in the class have just completed their study of binding, as given in the course, the exhibit is of special interest to them. On Feb. 8 a round-table discussion of the subject of binding will be held, to which the librarians of the locality are invited.

GRADUATE NOTES

Miss Mary P. Farr, 1895, is organizing the library of the Hill School, Pottstown, Pa.

Miss Susan K. Becker, 1903, has resigned her position as assistant in the State College Library of Pennsylvania to join the staff of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Miss Helen D. Subers, 1903, is organizing the library of the Sweetbriar Institute, Sweetbriar, Va.

Miss Grace Lindale, 1904, has been appointed cataloger in the library of the University of Pennsylvania.

Miss Mary P. Wiggin, 1905, has been appointed assistant in the Library of Congress.

Miss Elizabeth M. Eggert, 1905, has been engaged as cataloger on the staff of the Public Library, Paterson, N. J.

Miss Edna Swartz, 1906, is organizing the library of the Divinity School, Philadelphia.

ALICE B. KROEGER, Director.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The following detailed specifications for quarters for the library school form part of the program for the second architectural competition for the new Education Building for the State of New York.

Provision will be made for 100 students, as the regular school of 50 and the summer school of sometimes 35 are in session for several weeks each year at the same time.

Provision is made for nine rooms with a total area of 12,100 sq. ft., as follows:

Schoolroom, with space for 100 student desks.....	4500 sq. ft.
Large lecture room.....	1500 " "
Smaller lecture room.....	1200 " "
Offices.....	1000 " "
Seminar.....	1000 " "
Typewriting room.....	700 " "
Room for supplies.....	400 " "
Conversation room.....	200 " "
Museum room.....	1600 " "

Miss L. E. Stearns, of the Wisconsin Library Commission, visited the school on Jan. 18 and 19 and gave two interesting and inspiring talks. Miss Stearns is always a welcome visitor, and in her audiences were several librarians from Albany and vicinity and a number from the staff of the State Library. One of Miss Stearns' talks was called "Regulate your hurry," and in view of the fact that she reached Albany Friday from New York on the Empire State Express, went west 24 hours later on the same train, and delivered two lectures in the meantime, it would seem to be an open question as to whether her practice is in strict accord with her preaching.

ORIGINAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Each senior student is required to compile an original bibliography upon some topic approved by the instructor in that subject, Mr. W. S. Biscoe. It is expected that at least 200 hours will be spent in this work. The chief purposes of this exercise are to furnish a drill in careful, independent work and a larger familiarity with important bibliographic tools. In choosing subjects the design is to avoid duplication of satisfactory existing bibliographic work and if possible to serve some real present need, usually in response to specific requests or suggestions, which are always welcome. The three volumes (40 numbers) of the *Bibliography Bulletin* of the New York State Library which have been issued since 1895, furnish a substantial collection of the best of this student work, while many of the bibliographies have been printed elsewhere. Those still in manuscript at Albany and those now being compiled are freely available for use in any manner anywhere. The subjects selected by the members of the present senior class are as follows:

- Bailey, L. J. — Bio-bibliography of printers.
Brown, M. G. — Bibliography of education for 1906. For publication in the *Educational Review*, June, 1907, and prepared in collaboration with Mr. Wyer.
Coulter, E. M. — Holidays: a revised and enlarged edition of the bibliography prepared

by R. M. McCurdy, 1903. Mr. McCurdy's work appeared in the *Bulletin of Bibliography* and was reprinted in separate form. It has been out of print for some time and the steady demand has resulted in this new edition.

Dinsmoor, K. E. — Dissertations presented to 32 American universities for higher degrees, 1905-06. There never has been any regular record of the subjects of the dissertations presented for higher degrees in American universities. All the leading European countries have well-established bibliographical records of this kind. It is hoped that Miss Dinsmoor's list may be printed where it will be available to graduate workers and that it may be supplemented each year by succeeding senior students.

Kildal, A. — Complete annotated list of Norwegian literature as represented in English translations and works.

Lewis, G. L. — Reference list on Vermont local history. This is to be a companion list to the bibliography of Maine local history by Drew B. Hall, 1901; Connecticut local history by C. A. Flagg, 1897; New Hampshire local history — still in manuscript — by Maurice H. Avery, 1905.

Merritt, L. F. — Detective stories.

Metz, C. A. — Selected and annotated list of books for older girls.

Steffa, J. — Henry Irving.

Vitz, C. P. P. — Cleveland; its municipal activities, 1880-date.

STEREOPTICON LECTURES

The library school lecture room has just been equipped with black curtains, an automatic stereopticon and all necessary appurtenances for the use of this machine in lecture work. It has been found that the courses in library architecture, in printing and in several other subjects can be made much more useful by this means. The Division of Visual Instruction in the State Education Department will prepare all needed slides.

J. I. WYER, JR., *Vice-director.*

The 10th annual report of the New York State Library School is printed as Bulletin 109 of the State Library, Library School 23. It covers 1904-1905, and reports 17 senior students and 25 juniors, representing 19 states and territories. 37 colleges and universities are represented.

A faculty vote is recorded by which the diploma of the school will be given only to students who have satisfactorily completed the full amount of required practice work.

The record of the year includes the resignations of Mrs. Fairchild, the vice-director, Mr. D. V. R. Johnston, instructor in reference work, Miss Mary L. Sutliff, instructor, and Mr. Dewey, the director.

PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The Library Chapter of the Pratt Institute Neighborhood Association has provided some

new work for the students of the library school, in the shape of story telling. A number of the students have volunteered, and two go at a time to the circle, sometimes composed of boys, sometimes of boys and girls. One tells the story while the other assists, finding seats for the children, seeing to the light and ventilation of the room and keeping order, if necessary. The following week the assistant becomes the story-teller.

Since our last report the students have listened to admirable lectures by Mrs. S. C. Fairchild, on "The presidents of the A. L. A.;" by Dr. J. H. Canfield, on "The public library from the point of view of the educator," and by Miss L. E. Stearns on several library questions. Miss Stearns favored the school with a supplementary talk entitled "Regulate your hurry," given in the evening, to which the librarians of Brooklyn were invited, and after which there was an informal reception to the lecturer.

The visits to libraries during the spring vacation will this year cover the New England "circuit," and will be made by the majority of the class.

Miss Wood, the special student of the class, librarian of Boone College Library, Wu Chang, China, has finished her work at the school, and is occupying her remaining leave of absence in securing exchanges and gifts for the library, which is planning to do new and improved work for the native students of the college, the government schools, and the general public. The medical course is hereafter to be in English, and English and American medical books are among the library's desiderata therefore. It is very much hoped by those of us who have imbibed some of Miss Wood's enthusiasm and who know of her sacrifices that she may be successful in her quest. An address to which gifts may be sent is Miss M. E. Wood, care Church Missions House, 281 Fourth avenue, New York.

The following appointments, promotions, and changes of position have taken place among graduates of the school since the last announcements made in the JOURNAL:

Mrs. Adelaide V. Maltby, 1900, has recently been appointed head of the Chatham Square branch of the New York Public Library.

Miss Helen C. Forbes, 1904, has been made children's librarian of the same branch.

Miss Jessie Sibley, 1906, has been transferred from the East Liberty branch to the main library of Pittsburgh as assistant in the circulating department.

Miss Marcia Dalphin, 1905, has been appointed children's librarian at the Tompkins Square branch of the New York Public Library.

Miss Luella Beaman, 1906, has been engaged as cataloger and general assistant by the Mt. Vernon (N. Y.) Public Library.

Miss Alice S. Cole, 1906, has taken Miss Dalphin's place as children's librarian at the Mt. Vernon Public Library.

Miss Laura Sikes, 1900, has been appointed

children's librarian of the Carnegie Library of Ft. Wayne, Indiana.

The annual luncheon of the Graduates' Association took place on Jan. 30, as usual at the Chelsea, in New York. There were present an unusually large number of members, 77 in all. The speaker of the day was Mr. Arthur E. Bostwick, of the New York Public Library, who spoke on the "Public library in pure literature." Some of Mr. Bostwick's own examples are as follows:

In picking out books for the binder,
Miss A. threw a volume behind her.
Said she: "It's so soiled
It ought to be boiled;
And burning, perhaps, would be kinder!"

A very polite desk assistant,
When a borrower grows too insistent,
Says, "Excuse me, my friend,
We don't *sell* here; we *lend*,"—
And bows in a manner quite distant.

In sternly rebuking her janitor,
Miss B. made her face as hard as granite: her
Gaze was most stern,
She had courage to burn;
She wouldn't have bugged if he ran at her.

There was once an A. L. A. member
Who saved up her cash from September
To go to the meeting;
But riches are fleeting—
It all had been spent by December.

A person who owed fifty cents
One day made a rumpus immense;
Said she, "It's too hard
When your overdue card
Isn't left, but just shoved through the fence."

Another, whose fine was one-fifty,
Murmured low, with a look that was shifty,
"Take one forty-eight;
It's a much fairer rate!
I may not be prompt, but I'm thrifty."

A youngster called Isaac Slopofsky
Gave his library name as Perofsky.
When we said "Dearest lad
Don't you know that is bad?"
He cried "Oh, I forgot it's Tschaikevsky."

A gray young assistant from Pratt
Filed some catalog cards in her hat.
She'd just had a raise,
And for nearly four days
She scarcely knew "where she was at."

Miss Mary E. Wood, of Wuchang, China, spoken of elsewhere in this report, told the graduates of the library at Boone College, which expects to make an effort to do public library work for the city as well as college library work for the students. If it succeeds Miss Wood said it would be the first public library in China.

As usual, brief remarks were made by the director and Miss Rathbone, and the attention of the graduates was called to the fact that the school had begun a collection, in a case provided by the class of 1906, of the printed works of graduates along professional lines, such as library reports, catalogs, reprints of library articles, specific classifications, indexes and so on.

MARY W. PLUMMER, Director.

Library Economy and History

GENERAL

BIAGI, Guido. Per una legge sulle biblioteche. (*In Nuova Antologia*, Nov. 16, 1906, p. 207-216.)

The paper read by Signor Biagi before the seventh meeting of the Società Bibliografica Italiana, May-June, 1906. It gives a history of the attempts at library legislation in Italy, and urges the fulfillment of the promise of the government, made in 1904, of a new library law. There are many facts and figures of interest given.

The *Bulletin des Bibliothèques Populaires* for January, the first number of its second year, opens with an account by M. Langlois, the editor-in-chief, of the inception, the hopes, the progress and the results of this enterprise in library publication. Although in France, as elsewhere, such enterprises bring no commercial profit, and little other profit except the consciousness of having done something worth doing, M. Langlois and his collaborators are not discouraged and will go on with the *Bulletin*. In reply to a remark of the LIBRARY JOURNAL that "the *Bulletin* will not touch adequately upon subjects of library technique and administration," M. Langlois points out that conditions in France do not warrant such a publication as yet. The *Bulletin* is a long step in advance, and it will doubtless help to create the need for a periodical covering the ground more fully, and into which it may well develop.

The *Library* for January has as a leading article "The livelihood of the professional writer, circa 1600," by Ph. Sheavyn. There is also a paper by A. W. Pollard on "Gutenberg, Fust, Schoeffer, and the invention of printing," and there are several briefer contributions.

The *Library Assistant* for December had several brief articles, one being on "Collections of illustrations in public libraries," by H. A. Twort. The January number has two articles on annotation, one by J. D. Stewart and the other by W. A. Peplow.

The *Library Association Record* for December has an unsigned article—with tables—on "The present position of London municipal libraries, with suggestions for increasing their efficiency," a most carefully studied presentment of the subject; "The Bradford Mechanics' Institute Library," by C. A. Federer; "On the glazing of libraries, with reference to the chemical action of light upon leather," by A. Seymour-Jones, and "Thoughts on the reference department," by Horace Barlow.

MANDALARI, Mario. Le biblioteche di minis-

teri. (*In Nuova Antologia*, Nov. 1, 1906, p. 122-131.)

This article was suggested to the writer by the fact that in Mr. O. J. Thatcher's "The libraries of Rome," printed in the Yearbook of the Bibliographical Society of Chicago, 1902-1903, no mention was made of the libraries of the different government offices. The detailed account of 10 of these is given by Signor Mandalari.

Public Libraries for January appears in a new and attractive cover, the "Contents" having been transferred to an inner page. The number contains the first part of "Library flotsam and jetsam," by W. J. Conklin, M.D.; "The value of the public library to workingmen," by Dr. S. F. Arnold; a review of J. D. Brown's "Subject classification," by J. C. Bay, and the usual brief articles, notes, etc. The editorials review the library history of the year. The February number contains the conclusion of Dr. Conklin's address, "Building up a document collection," by A. R. Hasse; "Book auction sales and second-hand catalogs," by M. G. Wyer, and a number of brief articles.

SIMKHOVITCH, Mrs. Mary K. The library. (*In University Settlement Studies*, Dec., 1906, p. 17-18.)

Emphasizes the need for direction of children's reading, and the value of the use of library assembly halls as social centers.

The *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* for January opens with a detailed account, by A. A. Björnbo, of the moving of the Royal Library at Copenhagen to its new building. There is a discussion between Professor Wolfstieg and Dr. Hortschansky as to the advisability of teaching women library school students Latin, and there are two bibliographical articles.

LOCAL

Amsterdam (N. Y.) F. L. (15th rpt.—rpt., 1906; in local press.) Added 1025; total 9483. Issued, home use 54,090. New registration 784; total registration (since March 1, 1899) 6935. Visitors to reading room 24,200; Sunday 4583. Receipts \$5487.37; expenditures \$5149.70 (salaries \$1324.52, books \$899.59; periodicals \$118.36; fuel \$187.25, light \$132.22).

Bellingham (Wash.) P. L. (3d rpt., 1906; mss. account.) Added 1230; total 7979. Issued, home use 44,083. New registration 1129; total 4382.

"The year just completed is the third since the consolidation of the Fairhaven Public Library with that of the Bellingham Bay Library Association as the Bellingham Public Library. The conditions are probably unique, the libraries being two miles apart, both under

one management, but each with its own books and share of the appropriation from the city."

A system of exchanges permits any one to reserve a book at one library belonging to the other and get it the next day if it is in, the express car bringing the books over free. The card catalogs represent the books of both libraries.

There are only 4401 v. in the Bellingham Bay Library, including reference books and magazines, and there were 30,861 loans from this library to 3299 people. The work in the Bellingham Bay Library is much hampered by the crowded rooms, and the new Carnegie building will be much appreciated.

Brown University L. (13th rpt.—year ending May, 1906.) Added 6533; total not given. Issued, home use, to faculty 1860; to undergraduates 4779; to others 1749.

Mr. Koopman reports many gifts of books and the Carnegie gift of \$150,000 for the John Hay Memorial Library. The \$150,000 to be added to this has been secured, this to be applied to the endowment. (The facts regarding this are given in the president's report.)

"We have adopted a new system in regard to the books reserved for special class reference. Those that are most in demand have been placed in a locked alcove, and are lent as a rule for not more than two hours a day to one borrower. A book may be applied for two days in advance. Though the system excludes the student from the reserve shelves, it nevertheless gives general satisfaction, as it safeguards not only the books, but also each student's right to the use of them."

Brown University. John Carter Brown L. (2d rpt.—year ending May 1, 1906.) Added 573 (gifts 71).

Of the additions 395 were Americana printed before 1801. Their average cost was \$11.50. The cost for administration, salaries, has been \$4272.37, heating and lighting \$1075.98. The library binding cost \$2116.87.

A list of the more important additions is given, and one of exhibitions held during the year.

California law libraries. The January, 1907, number of *News Notes of California Libraries* contains accounts of the law libraries of the state and of the law books in the public libraries. Private law libraries are included in the list.

Cleveland (O.) P. L. The Hough branch was opened on the evening of Jan. 22, with a staff reception. The building is part of the gift of Mr. Carnegie. It is brick with stone trimmings, is but one story in height, and is modelled after the British building at the St. Louis Exposition, which was a reproduction of the orangery at Kensington palace, built by Sir Christopher Wren. A well proportioned hall leads into the circulating depart-

ment, a spacious room 42 x 50 feet, with a pillared alcove 16 x 24 feet in size. Throughout the building the woodwork and furnishings are in dull Flemish oak, the walls a soft sage green and the moldings and ceilings ivory white. Shelfroom for 25,000 books is provided, the library now containing about 8000 volumes.

A public opening of the building was held on Jan. 23, and on Jan. 24 the children came to hear Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thomssen tell stories.

Dover, Del. Comegys L. In the fire of Jan. 21 at the St. Jones public school building the Comegys Free Library of 2000 books, nearly all of which were selected and given by the late B. B. Comegys, a Philadelphia banker, was destroyed, except for a few volumes. There was no insurance.

Gardner, Mass. Levi Heywood Memorial L. (Rpt., 1906; in local press.) Added 529; total 11,713. Issued, home use 25,813. New registration 269. Receipts \$3362.99; expenditures \$2186.06 (salaries \$645.13; books and rebinding \$613.74, light \$88.45, fuel \$174.81).

The report of the library includes that of the museum, and both are active.

Grand Rapids (Mich.) P. L. A branch has been opened at the Sigsbee street school, and has at once been much used. Mr. Ranck recently issued an open letter to young people called "The right start." This is to call the attention of those who are leaving school to the educational advantages of the library. It is printed in full in *Public Libraries* for February. The *Grand Rapids Press* of Jan. 1 gave the greater part of a page to an illustrated account of the library.

Green Bay, Wis. Kellogg P. L. (Rpt. — year ending June 30, 1906.) Added 1631; total 12,617. Issued, home use 54,778 (current and bound periodicals 300). New registration 1707; cards in force 4169. Reading room use 19,868. Receipts \$6798.68; expenditures \$5479.45 (salaries \$1210.50, books \$1466.70, periodicals \$158.31, binding \$481.86, fuel \$270.17, light \$208.35, janitor service \$359.93).

The increase over last year in the circulation of books was almost 8000. The fiction percentage fell from 82 to 76. Excellent work is done, for adults and for children.

Hagerstown, Md. Washington County F. L. (5th rpt. — year ending Sept. 30, 1906.) Added 1153; total 16,985. Issued, home use 85,479, of which 60,927 were taken from the main library, 20,917 from deposit stations and 2768 from the book-wagon. New registration 645.

"A second year's test of the book-wagon has demonstrated the fact that as yet no better way of reaching the remoter portions of the county could be devised. Sixteen routes through various parts of the country have been laid out, and 40 trips have been made

by the wagon over these routes during the year, so that each section has been visited very nearly three times, or, in other words, the wagon has covered the ground about every four months. Once in three months would have been a more desirable average, but the expense has been a consideration.

"2768 books have been circulated this year, more than double the number sent out in this way last year. Mr. Thomas reports an increase of interest in every section; often when he goes back over a route he finds that new borrowers have left a message with old ones, asking him to call. Often where parents do not wish the books for themselves they are anxious that their children should have them, and the number of juvenile books needed to make up the proper proportion for the wagon shelves is constantly growing larger.

"There is also a class of people, namely, those who by reason of invalidism, or other fortune of life, are shut in their homes, who are growing greatly to depend upon the periodical visits of the wagon."

The report of work with children and of that with the schools shows steady progress. Miss Titcomb comments on the fact that after the first year of the library the novelty had ceased for Hagerstown people, and therefore the town circulation fell off, but that it has increased slowly and steadily since that time, while the circulation outside of Hagerstown has increased every year from the beginning.

There are some attractive illustrations of the book-wagon.

Hartford, Ct. The Public Library and the Watkinson Library will be greatly benefited by the recent gift of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan to the city. Mr. Morgan has bought practically all the ground lying about the original Wadsworth Athenæum property in the square on which it stands, has given this land to the city, and will build on it a new building connecting with the present one on the south, for an art gallery. By a readjustment of present arrangements the Public Library will have the whole first floor of the present building, and the Watkinson Library will add to its area that now occupied by the Connecticut Historical Society. Mr. Morgan's gift is in memory of his father, Junius S. Morgan, a native of Hartford.

Haverhill (Mass.) P. L. A valuable and interesting collection of books on health and hygiene, gathered together by the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, is being sent from one city to another for exhibition and use, and is now at this library.

A variety of subjects is included. There are books on physical training, massage, nursing, consumption, invalid cooking, and sanitation, and they have been selected as the best works on these subjects. A few of these books are technical treatises useful to the

physician, but most of them deal with disease from the preventive standpoint and aim to teach the simple hygienic methods that every person ought to know. A large proportion of this material is devoted to tuberculosis, because of the wide interest in the suppression of this disease, and the success of modern open-air methods of treatment.

Jamestown, N. Y. James Prendergast F. L. After several months' experiment in giving users of the library free access to the stack room, it was decided to make the privilege a permanent one. On Oct. 1 the loan desk was set back so as to allow easy entrance to the stack.

Early in January a separate department for children was opened, in the octagonal tower-room hitherto unused. The room is rather small, but is convenient and attractive.

This library is one of those making an exhibit of books suitable for Christmas gifts, an exhibit in which the local book dealers co-operate. Miss Henderson reports that the exhibit is much visited and appreciated.

Mankato (Minn.) F. P. L. (Rpt., 1906.) Added 1319; total 13,484. Issued, home use 37,328 (fict. 65 per cent.). Registration, begun in September, 1862. Visitors to reading room 19,683. Receipts \$7899.26; expenditures \$5386.01 (salaries \$1233.52; books \$1415.94; periodicals \$70.29, binding \$348.85, heat \$130.25, light \$187.68, janitor \$480).

"By far the most important improvement in the building this year was the finishing and furnishing of the auditorium, which may prove a perfect boon toward making the library the center of the intellectual development of the community. It is hoped that within the coming year the library may be the meeting place of study clubs and assemblies of a literary or educational nature. A course of six free lectures has been planned with a view toward further popularizing the library."

A guarantor is no longer required in registering, and the number of books taken at a time is not limited, except that only one may be fiction.

Newark (N. J.) F. P. L. The library has taken from the shelves all of its books on American history and placed them in long rows on tables in the exhibition room on the third floor. They extend more than 300 running feet up and down the room. This gives all who are interested an opportunity to see these historical books, as they never could see them on the shelves of the library's book-storehouse or stack.

An object lesson like this, showing the pupils how important a subject American history is, as indicated by the vast number of volumes that have been written on it, gives them an impression of the history of their country that will certainly be novel and possibly stimulating and useful.

New York City. Church of the Ascension Parish L. The library is being reorganized, and is to be made a more important part of the parish work. Co-operation with the New York Public Library will add to its resources, and the special work of the library will be to foster a love of reading by means of more personal attention on the part of the librarian than is possible in a large public library.

New York P. L. The second branch on Washington Heights, to be known as the Hamilton Grange branch, was opened on Jan. 8 in a new building (the 20th erected from the Carnegie fund), on West 145th street, near Amsterdam avenue. At the formal exercises, which were held at four o'clock in the afternoon in the large assembly room on the basement floor, the whole building was open for inspection, but the work of the branch was not resumed until the following morning, Wednesday, Jan. 9, at nine o'clock.

At the opening, in the absence of President Patrick J. McGowan, of the Board of Aldermen, who was expected to represent the municipal government, his place was taken by Dr. Billings, director of the Public Library, who acted as presiding officer. He received the building from Archbishop Farley, representing the Board of Trustees of the New York Public Library, and at once turned it over again to the library for administration.

The branch that occupies this new building was formerly the headquarters of the Cathedral Free Circulating Library, and was located for some time on the corner of Amsterdam avenue and 86th street. Its place in that neighborhood will be taken by the new branch opened last March on Amsterdam avenue, near 82d street. The Cathedral Free Circulating Library with its four branches was consolidated with the New York Public Library Jan. 1, 1905, and all are now branches of this institution.

The new building is the largest yet opened as a branch of the public library, having a frontage of 60 feet on Amsterdam avenue and a depth of 80 feet. It has three stories and a basement and resembles the other Carnegie buildings in its large arched openings on the main floor. The entrance is in the center instead of on the side, as in most of the branches. The basement is occupied by a large assembly room, with stage, and by packing, boiler, and toilet rooms. The main floor contains the circulation and reference room for adults, and a collection of works on art, as well as a work room. On the second floor are children's circulation and reading rooms. On the third floor is the reading room for magazines and periodicals, containing also several large cases for exhibitions; on this floor is also a luncheon and retiring room for the library staff. Above this in a partial story are the janitor's apartments, including five rooms and bath.

The building is heated throughout with hot water on a combination of the direct and indirect systems and is lighted with electricity. It is furnished with two small elevators, one for the janitor's supplies, operated by hand, and the other for books, operated automatically by electricity.

The architects are Messrs. McKim, Mead and White. The building, with its equipment, cost about \$95,000, exclusive of the site, which was furnished by the city. The branch will have on its shelves about 20,000 volumes.

New York State L. The Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York at their meeting Dec. 13 made the following administrative changes in the work of the New York State Education Department.

The work of the Division of Educational Extension was placed under the general supervision and direction of the director of the New York State Library, Mr. Edwin H. Anderson. The work of this division includes the travelling libraries, the work with study clubs, and the inspection and encouragement of public libraries throughout the state. The collection of pictures and photographs was transferred from the Division of Educational Extension to the Division of Visual Instruction, of which Mr. DeLancey M. Ellis is chief. The latter division also has charge of the collection of lantern slides.

New York State L. (87th rpt. — year ending Sept. 30, 1904.) Added 29,829; total 532,752 (67,753 of which are in travelling libraries and 157,424 duplicates).

The report for the year ending September, 1904, was transmitted to the legislature Feb. 20, 1905, and is now issued with imprint date 1906.

Mr. Dewey says: "It seems fitting at the close of the first 15 years of reorganization to summarize the conception of scope and functions on which we are working." This general statement occupies the first 12 pages of the report.

There is a full statement and argument as to publication at a nominal cost, or without cost, ending with the words:

"I believe firmly in publishing at public expense scores of things greatly needed that will be widely used and appreciated if issued at nominal cost. I wish every dollar now spent in printing were still devoted to that purpose, but my plea is to substitute for the countless tons of useless matter books of real value to both libraries and individuals."

There is also an interesting statement as to the cost of making up the tables of statistics of the report itself, with a detailed account of hours spent and amount paid for the service. The total is 824½ hours, the cost \$330.50.

"Our classified book notes have been greatly increased by mounting Larned's 'Literature of American history,' comprising notes on

over 4000 titles, Baker's 'Descriptive guide to the best fiction, British and American,' covering 4500 titles, the classified catalogs of philosophy and religion published by the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, and many notes on general lines, from various sources. The file of notes and the alphabetic index of notes and current book reviews are constantly used in making up lists for study clubs, in helping libraries, students and general readers choose books, and in selection for our annual best books lists and travelling libraries. They have proved invaluable in preparing the new 'A. L. A. catalog,' as without them it would have been impossible to secure in the limited time the descriptive notes and critical evaluations which greatly increase its usefulness. Most of these came from our notes file."

In speaking of the travelling libraries Mr. Dewey says regarding music for "mechanical pianos":

"Large libraries in future will have music rooms with a piano and opportunity for trying scores, but chiefly the popular libraries will lend music rolls to be carried home and used with piano players, which are working as great a revolution in music as photography did in pictures or printing in literature. When we admit that it is as legitimate to send volumes of the best poetry as books of recipes or statistics, we have proved the propriety of sending rolls of the best-known music wherever we would send packages of literature. The piano players are generally accepting the fact that the revolution has come and are making their later instruments to be played with rolls as well as by hand. The time is not distant when travelling music will take its place with our travelling books and pictures."

The detailed report of each department of the library is given.

Newburgh (N. Y.) F. P. L. (5th rpt. — year ending June 30, 1906.) Added 2036; total 34,185. Issued, home use 75,244. New registration 672.

The circulation has decreased slightly, but the use of the reference room has increased.

In speaking of replacements Mr. Hawthorne says: "A considerable portion of our fund must necessarily be used for replacing old or worn out books. This is a matter of both regret and congratulation, regret that the fund has to be diverted from purchasing additional books new to the library, and congratulation that there is such an appreciation of books that they are frequently worn out."

North Carolina State L. (Rpt. — years 1905 and 1906.) Added 2723; total 39,513. Bound newspapers added 157; total 2003.

By act of the General Assembly of 1901 the east wing of the library was arranged as a reading room for the colored people, and Mr. Sherrill reports that this works admirably.

An urgent appeal for more room for the

State Library is made. Books are stored in many unsuitable places, and there is no suitable place for the legislative files.

The additions for the two years are given in an appendix.

Olean (N. Y.) P. L. The library was open for inspection Jan. 12, and on Jan. 14 the drawing of books began.

For the present the Forman Library has been leased, and this plan will be followed until a law can be passed by the legislature making it possible for the library officers to take it over and also accept the Carnegie gift of \$25,000 for a new building to be put on the Forman lot.

Philadelphia (Pa.) F. L. The *New Century Journal* for Jan. 1, 1907, contains an article by Miss Emma R. Neisser on "Books for the blind in the Free Library of Philadelphia."

Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Adriance Memorial L. (Rpt.—year 1906.) Added 2299; total 43,187. Issued, home use 92,369 and at schools 11,099 (total 103,468). New registration 4925 (1175 juv.). Receipts \$12,300.89; expenditures \$11,928.83 (salaries \$4700, books \$2559.07, light \$361.89, fuel \$410).

Providence (R. I.) Athenæum L. (71st rpt.—year ending Sept. 24, 1906.) Added 1853; total 68,363. Issued, home use 59,905 (dup. lib. 11,057). Shareholders 855.

During the year the reading room was entirely refitted, the changes adding much to its attractiveness. The number of books added was larger than that of any previous year.

Mr. Harrison reports on the holding of the A. L. A. Conference at Narragansett Pier, and says:

"The conference was marked by one event and two prophecies of interest to the Athenæum and all libraries of its class. For the first time in the history of the association proprietary libraries, as such, were assigned a place on the program and an evening set aside for the consideration of their particular problems and interests."

He speaks of Mr. Fletcher's paper, "The proprietary library in relation to the public library movement," and of Mr. Koopman's "Library progress in Rhode Island," quoting from each predictions that the proprietary library will continue to hold its place. Mr. Harrison adds:

"For the Athenæum there is in these prophecies encouragement for the future and in their fulfillment a reward for the century and half of hard work which enabled it to begin the 20th century vigorous, progressive and to an eminent degree commanding the sincere respect of the community."

Purdue University L., Lafayette, Ind. The library has recently issued "Publication no. 1," a "Manual of information on the arrange-

ment and use of the University Library." It is a neat little pamphlet giving the necessary information clearly. A classified list of current periodicals is included.

Scranton (Pa.) P. L. (16th rpt., 1906.) Added 1948; total 52,889. Issued, home use 121,800. New registration 4157; cards in force 8647. Receipts \$15,844.18; expenditures \$14,151.29 (salaries \$6564.20, books \$1935.18, periodicals \$291.75, binding \$707.94, heat \$576, light \$607.17).

The several special funds are not included in this statement of receipts and expenditures.

There has been a slight falling off in use, which Mr. Carr thinks may be attributable to the "era of prosperity," with its abundance of work for all, and consequently less leisure.

San Francisco (Cal.) P. L. News Notes of California Libraries for December, 1906, contains a six-page account of the San Francisco Public Library, with illustrations.

Seattle (Wash.) P. L. The formal opening of the new Carnegie building took place Dec. 19. It is five years since the burning of the old library, and now it is housed in its beautiful new quarters. Mr. Carnegie's gift was \$220,000. A special feature of the building is the children's room, which is 40 x 70.

At the exercises Dec. 19 Mr. Charles E. Shepard presented the building to the city, on behalf of the trustees and of Mr. Carnegie, and Mayor W. H. Moore accepted the building for the city. Mr. Charles Wesley Smith, the librarian, made an address on "What the community owes to the library." President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, of the University of California, spoke on "Things worth while for a people." President Wheeler's address was a plea for more public-mindedness, and for the throwing off of indifference toward civic responsibilities.

The library was crowded on this occasion.

Springfield (Mass.) City L. The directors of the library have issued in pamphlet form the details of the architects' competition and the requirements of the new building. They have engaged Professor A. D. F. Hamlin, of the Columbia School of Architecture, as professional advisor. Five architects, Peabody & Stearns, of Boston, and Henry Bacon, Lord & Hewlett, E. L. Tilton and Walker & Morris, of New York, have been invited to take part, and have accepted. To these will be added two others to be selected by a preliminary sketch competition open to the entire profession. The seven will continue the competition. To each of them the sum of \$200 will be paid as an honorarium. This sum, in the case of the winner, will be the first instalment on the commission, which will be five per cent. The program is to be issued to all architects who apply to Hiller C. Wellman, librarian. The preliminary competition ends Feb. 8, when the sketches must be submitted. The

professional advisor, in consultation with the librarian, will select the two best designs and report them to the building committee of three directors as qualified to join the five first chosen in the final stage of the competition. The drawings for the final stage will be judged by a jury of award, consisting of the professional advisor, the librarian and the president of the board, who will report their decision to the building committee. The final award will be made by the board of directors, who are alone responsible for the expenditure of the Carnegie gift of \$150,000.

The exchange of land between the library and Christ Church, first proposed by the library a year ago, is practically arranged, and this settles the difficulty of the library site.

Sturgeon Bay (Wis.) P. L. The formal opening of the library took place Jan. 1.

Superior (Wis.) P. L. A "library week" was held in this library Dec. 5-8. Its object was to make the people of the city acquainted with the work of the library, its purposes and methods, and to show what it has for them; also to give them the opportunity to hear speakers of note and to see some of the interesting collections owned in the city.

On Friday evening, Dec. 7, Miss Hazeltine, of the Wisconsin Library School, spoke on "Co-operation between schools and libraries," and Mr. Legler, of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, gave a talk on "Robinson Crusoe, Don Quixote and other old friends." Saturday was children's day.

The library has published a "Circular of information."

Troy (N. Y.) P. L. (Rpt. — year 1906; in local press.) Added 1942; total 39,995. Issued, home use 84,732 (juv. 17,468). Total registration 6769.

The increased use of the reference room by students is noted. The gain in circulation over 1905 was more than 22 per cent.

Utica (N. Y.) P. L. The library has issued a pamphlet of "Information and regulations" in attractive form. An exhibition of 200 Braun photographs of famous paintings has just been held.

Waterbury, Ct. Silas Bronson L. The board of agents of the library has voted to establish a branch library in Waterville, and appropriated \$1000 annually for books and their care, providing the residents of that part of the city furnish a suitable place to keep the books.

Winona (Minn.) F. P. L. (Rpt., 1906; in local press.) Added 2278; total 26,577 (also juv. 663; total 3278). Issued, home use 108,365. Total registration 4429. Receipts \$8807.82; expenditures \$7551.28 (salaries \$2859, books \$1858.45, periodicals \$318.34, binding \$518.77, light \$321.60, fuel \$419.01).

The increase over 1905 in circulation was 8388.

Gifts and Bequests

Centre Hanover, N. H. Miss Alice Curtis has given up her life use of the \$15,000 left by her father, John Curtis, and the library building for which it was to be used after her death will be built at once. She has also given a site.

Charleston (S. C.) L. Soc. The library has received from the Hon. W. A. Courtenay a Timrod collection, in a special case. This brings together not only all the poet's works, but many personal relics.

Chester, Ct. S. Mills Ely, of Binghamton, N. Y., has given his native town a library building. It will cost over \$15,000.

Ellsworth (Me.) City L. The library has received a gift of \$5000 as a permanent fund from Mr. Z. Jellison, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Everest, Kan. By the will of the late Francis Barnes the town of Everest becomes his residuary legatee, the money to be used for a public library. The sum is supposed to be about \$10,500.

Forest Grove, Ore. Mrs. G. O. Rogers has offered land and a beautiful residence, worth about \$10,000, to the city at her death, provided the city will take an interest in keeping up the present library. The council tied on a motion to raise \$400 a year by taxation for this purpose, and Mayor Peterson cast the deciding vote for it.

Georgia School of Technology L., Atlanta. The library has received the offer of a gift of 700 volumes from Dr. F. A. Goetze, dean of the School of Applied Science, Columbia University. These are to be new volumes, carefully selected.

Hatboro, Pa. Union L. Co. The will of the late James Vanhorn includes a bequest of \$1000 to the library.

Irrington (N. Y.) L. Assoc. By the will of the late Mrs. N. G. Howe the library receives \$1000.

Jenkintown, Pa. Abington L. Assoc. Clement B. Newbold, the Philadelphia banker, has increased his offer to the association from \$10,000 to \$15,000. The association must raise \$5000 to secure the gift.

Littleton (N. H.) P. L. \$500 has been given the library by George H. Tilton, to be used as a permanent fund for the purchase of books.

Newport, R. I. Redwood L. By the death of Mrs. N. W. Shaw, the widow of Philander Shaw, the will of the latter becomes operative, and the Redwood Library and Athenaeum receives \$5000.

Purchase, N. Y. William A. Read has presented to the town the old district school building, entirely refitted, for a library. Part

of the building is a gymnasium. The Hon. Whitelaw Reid has given \$100 for books.

Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. In accordance with a wish expressed by the late Bishop John J. Tigert, his family has presented to the theological department of Vanderbilt University his library, comprising 4000 volumes and a number of valuable historical documents.

Librarians.

ALDEN, Miss Alice M., has been appointed librarian of the Middleboro (Mass.) Public Library, to succeed Mrs. A. K. Thatcher, resigned. Miss Alden was formerly cataloger in the library of which she is now the head.

ARMSTRONG, Miss Isabelle, former librarian of the Forman Library, Olean, N. Y., was married Jan. 19 to Howard Kelsey.

BORRAJO, Edward Marto, senior assistant librarian of the Guildhall Library, London, England, has been appointed librarian in place of Mr. Charles Welch, resigned. Mr. Borrajo is a son of His Excellency Señor Don José Borrajo, formerly president of the Spanish Financial Commissions in London and Paris. He was born at Ramsgate, and educated at University College, London. After acting for some years as private secretary to his father, he turned his attention to library work, and assisted Mr. E. W. B. Nicholson, now Bodley's librarian, in the reorganization of the fine library of the London Institution. Afterwards he was engaged in the libraries of Christ Church, Oxford, and Gray's Inn. In 1883 he was elected the assistant secretary of the Library Association, subsequently serving for many years on the council of that body. In the following year he was invited by the Library Committee to join the staff of the Guildhall Library in order to complete the general catalog then in preparation, and in 1888 he was elected the senior sub-librarian. Mr. Borrajo took an active part in organizing the International Library Conference held at the Guildhall in 1897. He is a Liveryman of the Cutlers' Company, and a fellow of several learned societies.

BULLOCK, Waller Irene, New York State Library School, 1892, has resigned her position as assistant librarian of the Utica (N. Y.) Public Library, to accept the position of superintendent of circulation at the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. Miss Bullock goes to her new work on Feb. 1, accompanied by the regrets and good wishes of her fellow-workers at Utica.

EDWARDS, Miss Grace O., librarian of the Superior (Wis.) Public Library for the last three years, has resigned that position. Miss Edwards will not take up library work again at once.

FLEISCHNER, OTTO. Mr. Fleischner's friends will regret to hear that he has again suffered from an accident. He was recovering from the accident recorded in the October LIBRARY JOURNAL when a fall in his own house resulted in breaking again a rib that was broken before. He will probably have several weeks more in the hospital.

HOOKE, Alfred J., librarian of the Law Library in Brooklyn, N. Y., died suddenly on Feb. 2. Mr. Hooke was born in Manhattan in 1854. He attended the Polytechnic Institute and later studied law in the office of Northall & Green. In 1875 he was admitted to the bar, but practiced for only three years. He was then appointed assistant librarian of the Law Library, becoming librarian in 1899.

KEOGH, Andrew, reference librarian of Yale University since 1900, is to take charge of the completion and improvement of the library catalog under a grant of \$30,000 from the Yale Corporation. Some 200,000 volumes are at present unclassified, and a large number uncataloged. The present index cards are to be replaced by the postal size, and the entire catalog remodelled. It is hoped to finish the work in three years. The number of volumes in the university is over half a million.

MACWILLIAM, Rev. William, for many years librarian of Knox College, Toronto, Ont., died Jan. 6, in his 70th year.

PEASE, Miss Grace, who has been the efficient librarian of the Field Memorial Library at Conway, Mass., for several years, has resigned that position, and is giving up library work.

PRICE, Miss Helen Underwood, has been appointed library organizer for the Pennsylvania Free Library Commission. Miss Price is a graduate of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh Training School for Children's Librarians, and has for some time had charge of the children's room at the central library in Pittsburgh.

SHAW, Robert K., New York State Library School, 1899, has had the headship of the reference department added to his position of assistant librarian of the Worcester (Mass.) Free Public Library.

SIKES, Miss Margaret F., of Conway, Mass., has been appointed librarian of the Field Memorial Library in that place, succeeding Miss Grace Pease. She will enter upon her duties during the coming summer, and will in the meantime take a course of training in some larger library.

TWEDELL, Edward D., of the New York State Library School, class of 1903, has resigned his position as auditor in the Public Library, Providence, R. I., to become assistant reference librarian at the John Crerar Library, Chicago.

Cataloging and Classification.

ON THE CATALOGING OF DOCUMENTS

It will take but few words to point out what is perhaps the root of the difficulty which catalogers profess to experience in handling documents. The simple difficulty is, namely, that the concept "body politic" is, judging from their rules, one which catalogers have not as yet been inclined, for various reasons, to accept. This is shown by the way they confuse a state, considered as a body politic, and a state, considered as a section of the earth's surface. To illustrate, take the state of Guiana. Territorially Guiana has an existence. Politically, it has none. Yet catalogers will use such forms as *Guiana, Dutch and Guiana, French* in professing to enter, under author, publications of political bodies comprised within the territorial limits of Guiana. *Guiana, Dutch* is, as representing the political side of Dutch Guiana, as much of a crudity as *Carolina, South or Virginia, West* would be.

A state as a body politic is subject to changes which may never affect its territorial confines. Take that portion of the earth's surface which we call Hawaii. Barring volcanic displacements, its territorial aspect has remained the same within man's experience. Politically it has undergone three absolute reformations within the experience of the present generation. Each of these reformations has emerged upon the occasion of the dissolution, with all that that term implies, of the preceding political existence. Each emerging political body has brought into being its own executive, legislative and judicial agents. These all have become non-existent with the expiration of their political coherent. Now, to confound, for example, the financial factor of the executive agency of the state of Hawaii with the same factor of the kingdom of Hawaii is much the same as to say that Edward Brown III. is the same personage as Edward Brown I.

When, therefore, catalogers shall have eventually formulated rules for the cataloging of documents which are based first upon the distinction between political, state and territorial area, and second, which recognize the mutability of the political state, then perhaps documents can be so cataloged that the result will be intelligible to persons accustomed to the concept of "political body."

A. R. HASSE.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY. Annual list of new and important books added; selected from the monthly bulletins, 1905-1906. Boston, published by the trustees, 1907. 8+269 p. 8°.

The usual classified list, with full author index. The number of titles added in fiction is 104, even less than last year, but is large enough to include McCutcheon, "Beverley of

Graustark," and Williamson, "My friend the chauffeur." Among the 59 titles of fiction added "for reference use" are Mrs. Bacon, "Fables for the fair," and Pidgin, "A nation's idol."

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH, PA. "The approaching completion of the classified catalogue of this library has cleared the way for a number of small but desirable changes of style in printing, and these are shown for the first time in this issue of the *Monthly Bulletin*. The principal one is in the form of catalogue entry of books, the object being to save space not only on the page, but also and chiefly on the catalogue card. Regular paragraph indentation is now used instead of hanging indentation and the call number is placed on the line with the author's name. For the convenience of users of the card catalogue and the *Monthly Bulletin*, the name of the publisher has been added to the entry, following the date of publication. The appearance of the page is further altered by the addition of a running title, containing the name of the library, the month of issue and in each case a word or phrase designating the general subject of that section of the *Bulletin*. Some other changes have been made, but these are of minor importance."—*Preface to January Monthly Bulletin*.

CHURCH LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. Catalogue of books recommended for Sunday-school and parish libraries. Cambridge, Mass., 1906. 43 p. 12°.

This is the third similar catalog, and includes all recommended books published since the second catalog, 1904, with notes of new editions. The list includes books in all classes, and there are annotations. It is of value to Sunday-schools of any church.

FINSBURY (Eng.) PUBLIC LIBRARIES. Descriptive handbook to juvenile literature; compiled by H. G. T. Cannons. Lond., Thomas Bean & Son, 1906. 26+336 p. 8°.

Houghton, Mifflin & Company have published the list of "100 best books" chosen by the Chicago school children. 3000 answers to a set of questions made out by Professor C. H. Thurber, of the University of Chicago, are recorded. The children were from 9 to 15. The list is arranged in order of popularity, "Little women" leading, with "Uncle Tom's cabin" next.

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY *Bulletin* for December, 1906, contains the last installment of "Naval letters from Captain Percival Drayton, 1861-1865."

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE LIBRARY. Bulletin no. 61: Accessions to the Department Library, July-September, 1906. Wash., Gov. Print. Office, 1906. 61 p. 8°.

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- AMERICAN INDUSTRIES. Newark Free Public Library. American industries: a list of some American industries, with the names of books and papers in which short stories about them may be found. Newark, N. J., Free Public Library [1906?] [8] p. 12°.
- BERMUDA. Cole, G. W. Bermuda in periodical literature. (*In Bulletin of Bibliography*, Jan.-Apr., 1898; Oct., 1900-Jan., 1907.) The publication of Mr. Cole's full bibliography of Bermuda is completed. The Boston Book Co. announce an edition of 150 copies in book form, with addenda and a complete index by the author.
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- CAPITAL AND LABOR. New York State Library School. Novels since 1900 treating capital and labor. (*In A. L. A. Booklist*, Jan., p. 25-27.)
- CENSORSHIP OF CHURCH OF ROME. Putnam, G. H. The censorship of the Church of Rome and its influence upon the production and distribution of literature. N. Y., Putnam, 1906. v. 1, 25+375 p. 8°. Bibliography (9 p.).
- CERVANTES. Catalogue des ouvrages de Cervantes. Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1906. 46 p. 8°. From "Catalogue générale des livres imprimés de la Bibliothèque Nationale," v. 25.
- CHARRIÈRE. Godet, Philippe. *Bibliographie de Madame de Charrière.* Geneva, Jullien, 1906. 22 p. 6 facsim., 8°. Taken from "Madame de Charrière et ses amis."
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- COLORED BOOKS. Hardie, Martin. English coloured books. London, Methuen, 1906. (The connoisseurs' library.) Appendices: Lists of Baxter books, of Ackermann's coloured books, of books with Rowlandson plates, and of books with Alken plates.
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- EDUCATION. Cardiff (Wales) Public Libraries. Catalogue of books on education. Cardiff, printed for the Libraries Committee, 1906. 61 p. 12°. A classified list, with a few brief notes. — Professional reading for teachers; a list of standard pedagogic books prepared for the Brooklyn Teachers' Association by A. W. Edson, associate city superintendent. (*In Brooklyn Teachers' Association Bulletin*, Oct. 5, 1906. [6] p.)
- ETHNOLOGY. Mr. Culin, Curator of Ethnology of the Brooklyn Museum, is displaying, in proximity to museum exhibits, printed lists of books about them. These lists refer to such books as would be found in the average general library, many of the references being to material in reports and periodicals. They should have a wider use, and duplicate copies will be sent gratis upon application to Miss S. A. Hutchinson, librarian of the museum, Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y. The lists now ready are "Books and articles about the Zuni Indians" and "Books and articles about the Navaho Indians."
- FÖRSTEMANN FAMILY. Förstemann, E. W. *Bibliographie der familie Förstemann.* Leipzig, Harrassowitz, 1906. 4+49 p.
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- ITALY. History. Calvi, Emilio. Biblioteca di bibliografia storica italiana . . . i supplementi, 1903-1906. pt. 1. (*In Rivista delle Biblioteche e delle Archivi*, Aug.-Oct., 1906, p. 129-143.)
- JEWISH DRAMA. List of dramas in the New York Public Library relating to the Jews, and of dramas in Hebrew, Judeo-Spanish, and Judeo-German; together with essays on the Jewish stage; prepared by Mr. A. S. Freidus. (*In Bulletin of the New York Public Library*, Jan., 1907, p. 18-51.)
- JURISPRUDENCE. Bibliographie générale et complète des livres de droit et de jurisprudence publiés jusqu'au 9 nov., 1906, classée dans l'ordre des codes, avec table alphabétique des matières et de noms d'auteurs. Paris, Marchal & Billard, 1907. 33 + 175 p.
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- MISSIONS. Worcester Free Public Library. Selection of books on missions and religious history. Worcester, Mass., Free Public Library, 1906. 26 p. 8°. Brief annotations.
- MOHAMMEDAN LAW. List of works in the New York Public Library relating to Muhammedan law; prepared by Miss I. A. Pratt under the direction of Dr. Richard Gottheil. (*In Bulletin of the New York Public Library*, Jan., 1907, p. 8-17.)
- MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP. Newark Free Public Library. Municipal ownership; a few of the best and latest books and magazine articles on the subject. Newark, N. J., Free Public Library, 1906. 4 p. 12°.
- PALESTINE. Golubovich, Girolamo. Biblioteca bio-bibliografia della Terra Santa e dell' ordine francescano. Quarracchi pr. Firenze, Collegio di S. Bonaventura, 1906. 7+479 p.
- PITTSBURGH, PA. Killikelly, S. H. The history of Pittsburgh. Pittsburgh, B. C. & Gordon Montgomery Co., 1906. 28+568 p. 4°. Bibliography (3 p.).
- POETICS. Shackford, M. H. A first book of poetics. Bost., B. H. Sanborn & Co., [1906.] 3+37 p. 16°. Bibliography (3 p.).
- READING. What to read. (*In Bulletin of the Library Association of Portland (Ore.)*, Dec., 1906, p. 149-150.)
- REFERENDUM. Initiative and referendum. (*In Bulletin of the Wilmington (Del.) Institute Free Library*, Dec., 1906, p. 6-8.)
- RELIGIOUS EDUCATION. Smith, W: W. A bibliography on religious education. pt. 1. (*In Religious Education*, Dec., 1906, p. 187-192.) To be continued. A classified list giving author, title, publisher and price. Books only are included, and there are no notes.
- RÉTIF DE LA BRETONNE. Verzeichniss der französischen und deutschen schriften von und über Rétif de la Bretonne unter mitwirkung von Max Harrwitz hrsg. von Dr. Eugen Dühren. Berlin, Harrwitz, 1906. 8+42 p. Supplementary to the author's work, "Rétif der mensch, der schriftsteller, der reformator."
- SOUTH CAROLINA. Wallace, D: D. Constitutional history of South Carolina from 1725 to 1775. Abbeville, S. C., Hugh Wilson, 1906. 12+93 p. 8°. Bibliography (3 p.).
- TECHNICAL JOURNALS. Repertorium der technischen journal-literatur, hrsg. im Kais. Patentamt, 1905. Berlin, C. Heymann, 1906. 82+1566 p. Lists periodicals in German, English and French.
- UNITED STATES. History. Manuscripts. State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Descriptive list of manuscript collections of the . . . Society . . . together with reports on other collections of manuscript material for American history in adjacent states; ed. by

R. G. Thwaites. Madison, The Society, 1906. 8+197 p. 8°.

This descriptive list is issued for immediate use, as the publication of a detailed catalog of the manuscripts in the library is too great an undertaking at present. The notes give sufficient information to enable students to find their material more easily. The addition of accounts of mss. in 17 other libraries and in different private collections is one of those steps in co-operation that are to be applauded and emulated.

UNITED STATES. History. Navy. Paullin, C. O. The navy of the American Revolution. Cleveland, O., Burrows Bros. Co., 1906. 549 p. 16°.

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VENICE. Reading list: Venice. (*In* Medford (Mass.) P. L. Bulletin, April-September, 1906, p. 33-35.)

VERONA. Fonti della storia di Verona del periodo del risorgimento 1796-1870; fonti di biblioteca, G. Biadego; fonti d'archivio, A. Avena. Verona, G. Franchini, 1906. 96 p.

VIRGINIA CO. OF LONDON. The records of the Virginia Co. Wash., D. C., U. S., Office of Supt. of Doc., 1906. 2 v. 4°.

Bibliographical list of the records of the Company, 86 p., 764 entries.

WALES. Cardiff Public Library. Bibliography of Wales: a record of books in Welsh or relating to Wales. Cardiff Public Library, 1906. 8 p.

Anonymous and Pseudonyms

The following are supplied by Catalogue Division, Library of Congress:

Carling, George, is the pseud. of Stratton, George Frederick, 1852-, Richard Elliott, financier.

Tecumtha is the pseud. of Ropp, Edwin Oliver, 1874-, Pocahontas.

Blatchford, Mary E., is the author of Polly and the aunt, by the aunt.

Housman, Laurence, 1867-, and Barker, H. Granville, are authors of *Prunella*, a dramatic composition.

Wheeler, Mrs. Mary Sparkes, is the author of *As it is in heaven*, by one of the redeemed.

Notes and Queries

BULLETINS ON BOOK BUYING. — Bulletin 30 of the A. L. A. committee on book buying, dated January, is printed in the *A. L. A. Bulletin* of that date. It contains an account of the London *Times* "book war" and a variety of brief practical notes.

COMPARATIVE LEGISLATION BULLETINS. — The legislative reference department of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission has just issued "Comparative legislation bulletins," no. 8-10. These are: "Municipal gas lighting," by E. S. Bradford; "Boycotting," by G. G. Huebner, and "Blacklisting," by G. G. Huebner. These will be of much service in libraries as well as to legislators.

CONGRESSIONAL BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS. — It would be of considerable assistance to students of politics to be able to obtain in the large reference libraries of the country a complete set of the bills and resolutions of Congress. The *Congressional Record* contains numerous references to these matters, but exceedingly seldom are they given in the pages of that document. This is very puzzling to students, and I presume that every large library has more or less application for the bills and resolutions themselves. Unfortunately, it seems to be impossible to obtain these except by special legislation.

The Library of Congress receives, by law, five copies of each bill and resolution. Three of these are needed for its own use. The two remaining sets are sent on exchange account to the John Crerar Library at Chicago and the New York Public Library — an arrangement made in 1901. Nowhere else in the country are they obtainable.

The great bulk of the series of bills for each Congress consists of private bills, to grant or increase pensions, for the relief of various persons, to correct military and naval records, etc., which are of interest only to the beneficiaries. The public bills are relatively few, and there is a growing public interest in them. These should be numbered in a separate series, and distributed to at least such of the principal depositories as especially request them; and there might be a considerable sale to individuals, as in Great Britain. Might not this matter properly be taken up by the A. L. A. committee on public documents?

R. G. THWAITES,

State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

PUBLISHERS' NOTE. — We regret to be again obliged to announce that the mailing of Index to the LIBRARY JOURNAL for 1906 must be deferred, owing to unavoidable circumstances. The work of compiling the Index is, however, completed, and half of it is actually in type, so that we may positively promise that the title and index sheets will be included in the March issue.



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